THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

Vol. XXI. 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 9, 1927 Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations No. 36

The Nation's Business

Lord Hewart Fair in Latest Criticism

Press of World Losing Independence

News Agencies Under Powerful Groups

Loss of Personal Freedom

WHILE Lord Chief Justice Hewart's earlier criticisms of the press were somewhat whimsical and certainly not deadly enough to call forth the holy wrath of newspaper editors and owners in general, his Buffalo address was a more serious effort. In that city, speaking before the American Bar Association, Lord Hewart launched into a very vigorous condemnation of certain tendencies in modern journalism. The Lord Chief Justice gave a warning that is of high significance.

Lord Hewart condemned the newspaper trusts that have acquired chains of newspapers; journals which are then dominated by an invisible dictator who has only to press a button to have each one of these newspapers, purporting in every case to represent an authentic and individual opinion, assert or deny, attack or defend, display or suppress, magnify or disparage, in accordance with his will or whim.

• • •

LORD HEWART was speaking in the United States. Newspaper autocracy and the domination of editorial pages by financial power have gone dangerously far in that country. What he said has, most fortunately, little application to Canada. Canada has only one dominating chain of daily newspapers and it cannot be charged that their editorial opinions are cut to the pattern of any financial Titan ruling their affairs. This chain, the Southam group of newspapers, seems to have been built up without the loss of individual vigor. The press of Canada continues, in large measure, to hold to the integrities of journalism.

In Great Britain, the newspaper situation is less pleasing to those who value a vigorous and independent press as a national asset. Northcliffe was, despite his weaknesses, a true newspaperman whose papers bowed to no financial or political authority. Since his death, most of the newspapers of the Old Country have passed into the hands of a few groups and they are managed, edited and produced in accordance with the evil formula so aptly described by the Lord Chief Justice of England.

Independent newspapers have been forced into these groups. In certain cases newspaper proprietors have been told that if they did not sell out they would be put out of business.

Nor does a good press remain on the continent. In France, the newspapers are generally subservient to the government of the day. In Germany, loyalty to the government is taken for granted. The Spanish newspapers are subsidized and the Italian newspapers speak through mufflers. The Russian press has joined the Dodo.

• • •

CANADA cannot idly congratulate itself on having escaped the major journalistic terrors that have afflicted these other nations. For Canadian readers share with those of other nations in the difficulty of obtaining honest versions of foreign news. The large press agencies, the cable services, the wholesalers of news from abroad, are falling under the domination of different financial, political or national groups and the unbiassed news despatch from Britain or the continent is becoming a rarity.

Lord Hewart presented the warning. That it touches Canada is clear enough.

• • •

THE Lord Chief Justice was equally on solid ground when he spoke of the steady encroachments of bureaucracy upon our individual freedom.

More and more the control of state affairs is being taken from the law makers and the courts and placed in the hands of officials. The conduct of human affairs is being made less a matter of personal initiative and self-control, and more a matter of adherence to a system of rules and regulations. The public servants are becoming the public masters.

Recently when Premier Baldwin was here he uttered a not unsimilar warning. He besought us to retain our freedom.

The constant enlargement of the sphere of governmental functions is a process that develops almost unnoticed by the public. In fact, it creates a pleasant enough atmosphere in which the spirit of benevolence and paternalism seems to shine. But the end is a bureaucratic tyranny, such as European nations suffer. Chief Justice Hewart and Premier Baldwin, in their quiet and mild warnings, indicate that they see beyond the present horizon.

Of course, the public has itself to blame for much of its present subservience to bureaucratic tyranny.

Different groups are always asking for this or that function to be taken over by the government. And when the government assumes the job it assumes the power that goes with the responsibility.

HAMILTON DAIRY COMMON BOUGHT FOR LONG HOLD

Merger of Six Small Companies Reported to be Working Well

UTILIZE ALL PLANTS

Consolidation Effected, It is Said, Without Inheritance of Difficulties Usual in Circumstances

One of the newer stocks on the Canadian market which has been giving a good account of itself throughout varying summer market conditions is the common of Hamilton Dairies.

The company which is the result of the merger of six companies serving the Hamilton area with milk, cream, butter and other dairy products, has been in operation nearly a full year. According to information derived from a reliable source, the results have been better than was anticipated by the promoters.

Among the favorable factors concerning this stock are:

The new company has not had to carry any deadwood in the form of a surplus of executives carried over from the old companies:

While six plants were acquired, each is being used to advantage by the company, without sacrifice of assets and without sacrifice of a reasonable degree of centralization.

All Plants Used

The city of Hamilton, and environs, have begun to grow again after a period of industrial depression. The plants which were idle a year or two ago are for the most part operating in whole or in part, and plants which were operating on a reduced scale have increased their working forces. The population figures show a growth of about 15,000 between 1919 and the end of 1926, the total now being in the neighborhood of 125,000.

One plant, the most modern and centrally located, is being used as a milk and cream plant, the butter-making, etc., is concentrated in a second plant; ice-manufacturing, etc., and storage occupy two plants and the third is a garage and stables.

The company has no bonded debt. Earnings are reported to be well in excess of the 7 per cent. required for dividends on the $750,000 of outstanding preferred stock.

While a dividend on the common stock of this company is not soon to be expected, the outlook for the company over a term of years, especially with Hamilton regaining its stride as a prosperous industrial centre, is equal to the outlook of any of the younger dairy companies with which it may be fairly compared.

Management Experienced

The management is experienced and aggressive in operation, yet conservative in financial matters and probably will not authorize an initial dividend on the common until there are ample assurances that the rate can be maintained. The most conservative would argue that the item of goodwill, which stood at $350,000 in the capitalization as shown in the prospectus a year ago, should be reduced somewhat before there are payments on the common.

There are 26,000 shares of common outstanding, of which about 14,000 shares are held by directors and are retained under a pooling agreement. While in a small group this pooling agreement might be abrogated by mutual consent, it is improbable that anything of the kind will take place, or at least in such a manner that the market price of the stock would be adversely affected. Both the preferred and common stocks are well distributed among investors, principally in Hamilton and vicinity.

The common stock, which was originally offered the public at $20 the share, has not been below $24 since its listing early this year. The following table shows the fluctuations of both these stocks in 1927:

	Common		Preferred	
1927	High	Low	High	Low
Jan.	25	24¾	96	96
Feb.	25¼	24	98½	98
Mar.	33	25¾	98	97
Apr.	30	26¾	98	97
May	31	28	97	96
June	30½	28	97	95½
July	31	27	97½	96
Aug.	29	28	97	96
*Sept.	29	28	—	—

*To Sept. 6.

Montreal Power Still Moves Higher and Higher

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The fact that the shares of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated touched a new high record level during the week can hardly be classed as news, for what with the intrinsic strength of the company, coupled with the buoyant market of the past few years, the record of the shares has practically been an unbroken surge upward.

At the moment, further dividend increases are talked of the shares. But more conservative opinion believes that an increase in the dividend may not be anticipated until 1928.

Quebec and Ontario Ignore Ottawa and License New England Mutuals Carrying $700,000,000 of Business

Decide to Assume Powers Granted by Court Judgment and Authorize Big Insurance Associations to Write Insurance Without Deposit

RAISES SHARP ISSUE AS TO RIGHTS OF PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL OFFICERS

The famous "New England Mutuals" have been licensed to transact the business of fire insurance in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. There are 28 companies in the group, all of which have applied for licenses. At the time of going to press Ontario has gazetted 17 companies and Quebec 20. The remainder are expected to be gazetted immediately.

Sweeping aside obstacles that have existed in the fire insurance business in Canada for thirty or forty years, the Departments of Insurance in these two Canadian provinces have taken the bull by the horns and have admitted this world-famous group of companies as duly licensed concerns.

Carry $700,000,000 of Business

Some idea of the importance of the situation may be gained from the fact that the companies included in the group, have at risk in Ontario and Quebec alone, some $700,000,000 of fire insurance.

These risks are all of a highly specialized type, written entirely on a sprinklered basis, and represent the cream of the Canadian fire insurance business.

Previously the business has been written entirely from the New England States, none of the companies having any license to operate either in the Dominion or in any of the provinces. Henceforth this immensely powerful organization will operate in Quebec and Ontario, on exactly the same terms as all other fire insurance companies.

Besides affecting manufacturers and fire insurance companies in all parts of Canada, this move on the part of the provincial superintendents of insurance will be of primary concern to the Department of Insurance at Ottawa. It brings to a head a controversy that has been waging for several years, and its probable outcome will be to force from the Superintendent of Insurance at Ottawa a statement in respect to insurance jurisdiction in Canada. Ottawa has so far ignored the various court decisions which have declared important Dominion licensing powers ultra vires.

One Company 92 Years Old

The proper name for the group of fire insurance companies commonly known as the "New England Mutuals" is the Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The oldest company in the group was established in 1835, so that their history covers a period of some 92 years. The youngest company commenced business in 1902, but most of the organizations have been operating for at least forty or fifty years.

In respect to the risks which they assume, the companies operate under quite unique lines. They insure, almost exclusively, properties constructed and equipped with automatic sprinklers, according to their own strict specifications. These specifications are the result of years of specialization in dealing solely with this particular type of risk. They charge a substantial initial premium, but return to their members at the close of the period for which they are insured, a large proportion of these premiums, representing the savings to the members, after losses, expenses and reserves have been provided for. Over a period of years, the companies have accumulated large cash assets, and in each case a substantial cash surplus. This surplus does not, however, show the real strength of these companies, for reasons that will be discussed later. It should, however, be pointed out that the members of these companies assume a liability to assessment, equal to five times the amount of the premium deposit, except in the case of the Narragansett Mutual. whose members are liable for only three times the cash premium.

Although these companies have until now been unlicensed and have written only a super-select sprinklered risk, the fire insurance which they have at risk in Canada amounts to about 15 per cent. of the total insurance written by the licensed companies on both sprinklered and usprinklered risks. As has been already stated, in Ontario and Quebec alone, their liability in this respect amounts to over $700,000,000.

This business has been built up by these companies in spite of the fact that they have no offices or agencies in Canada. In spite of the heavy stake which they have in this country, they have remained unlicensed insurers and therefore outside the pale of the ordinary provisions which apply to licensed companies. The reason of this is not hard to find. It hinges on the question of the deposit which must be made to the government by an insurance company before it can receive a license, and also to some extent upon the conflict of jurisdiction between Dominion and Provincial governments.

Where Dominion and Provinces Differ

The Dominion Government at Ottawa have always demanded that insurance companies coming into this country to do business must deposit a large sum of money as proof of their good faith, and as a protection to policyholders. Until this year this sum was $50,000, but at the last session of parliament this was increased to $100,000. The provinces, however, disagree with the Dominion Government on this point and within the last few years, six provinces have amended their laws so that certain foreign companies may now be licensed without making a deposit.

This situation has a very direct connection with the foreign mutual company for the following reason. A mutual group has no capital stock or reserves that can be earmarked for any particular purpose. All the company's cash and assets belongs to its members, and the membership in this case is spread across every state and province on the continent. The companies therefore pay no deposits, even in the United States, because it is considered a discrimination against the other members, to tie up their funds wherever the jurisdiction demands a deposit as a condition of licensing.

Canadians on Their Boards

According to information given to The Financial Post by one of the New England mutuals, every effort is being put forth by the companies to conform to Canadian conditions and to give the best possible service to the Canadian members. For instance, there are at least three Canadians represented on the boards of directors. Thomas A. Bradshaw, the vice-president and general manager of the Massey-Harris Co., is a director of the Blackstone and Merchants Companies. T. A. Russell, president of the Russell Motor Car Company and of the new Sawyer-Massey Co., is a director of the Ark-

(Continued on page 8)

Higher Prices Now Benefit Asbestos Corp.

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — The export figures for the past twelve months bear out the impression which has been generally current that the Asbestos Corporation has been obtaining materially better prices for its output.

The figures show that prices obtained during the twelve months period averaged about $20 a ton higher than during the corresponding period of a year ago.

COCHRANE DUNLOP HARDWARE ACQUIRE ELEVEN NEW UNITS

Merger Becomes Canada's Largest Retail Hardware Chain

The deal by which the Cochrane Dunlop Company, large Northern Ontario hardware merchants, acquire a group of additional stores throughout Ontario, is about completed and will be financed in part by a public bond issue to be offered very soon. Cochrane Dunlop Co. are now one of the largest retail hardware organizations in Canada. The new Company, which will be known as Cochrane Dunlop Hardware Company, will have the largest retail turnover in hardware in Canada, it is said.

Properties acquired by Cochrane Dunlop Hardware Company will include the five Cochrane Dunlop stores at Sudbury, North Bay, Copper Cliff, Sault Ste. Marie and Pembroke; the four stores of the George Taylor Hardware Company at Timmins, Cobalt, New Liskeard and Cochrane; and the wholesale hardware house of Frothingham, Starke-Seybold Company at Montreal and seven stores throughout Southern Ontario.

These seven stores it is stated unofficially will be:

Rice Lewis and Sons, Toronto.

Blain Hardware Company, Brampton.

Bond Hardware Company, Guelph.

W. A. Rankin, Limited, Ottawa.

Walker Hardware Company, Belleville.

Moore Hardware Company, St. Catharines.

R. H. Smart, Limited, Brockville.

These businesses have a combined annual turnover of about $6,500,000. It is not known if Rice, Lewis & Sons, have definitely entered the merger.

Public financing will take the form of an issue of $2,500,000 of 6½ per cent. twenty year first mortgage bonds to be offered at par by Willison, Neely Corporation. Junior to this issue will be general mortgage bonds, preferred and common shares, which will be taken by the different store owners in payment for in chief payment for their properties. Should there be any change in the line-up of stores the amount of the financing may be more or less than this figure.

The entire issue of first mortgage bonds will be offered in Canada and it is stated that none of the securities will be held outside of this country.

The expansion of Cochrane Dunlop Hardware Company along these lines places that organization in a commanding position in Northern Ontario, where the rapid development of the mineral and timber industries has created a large field for the sale of hardware and supplies. In addition to these nine stores in the north country the organization will have seven in older Ontario where business is less expensive but more stable than in the North. The wholesale house in Montreal has been established for over a century and is highly regarded in the trade.

Officers and directorate of the company will be virtually the same as now direct the destinies of the existing Cochrane Dunlop firm. Gordon C. Seybold will be president and B. S. Leake, general manager, William Taylor, president of the Taylor chain of stores will be vice-president. Directors will be G. H. Gray, vice-president of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Archie Foster, managing director of National Grocers, Hon. George Gordon and A. B. Gordon, lumberman, and several others.

Cochrane Dunlop Hardware Company is the outgrowth of a business established in Northern Ontario forty years ago by the late Hon. Frank Cochrane. Mr. Dunlop was originally a partner of Mr. Cochrane but withdrew, forming his own business. After the death of Mr. Cochrane the two businesses again came together and the combined unit has expanded rapidly in the north country.

Goodyear Tire Common Will be Listed in Week; Outlook Continues Bright

Toronto and Montreal Curbs Probably Will See Active Market in Stock of Largest Canadian Rubber Company

Goodyear Tire common will be listed on the Montreal and Toronto curb markets next week, it is announced from an authoritative source. The latest bid of $78.50 per share is an advance of several points in a few weeks. A well-known investment banking house offered old stock to the public at $52 the share in August, 1925. The present price is equivalent to $196.25 on this stock, or a rise of nearly 400 per cent. in two years.

The figure of $196.25 is arrived at in this manner: Last July, shareholders were offered a share and a half of new common stock, for $1 the share. Thus for $52.50invested in 1925 and $1.50 invested in 1927, the shareholder has stock worth, at the present market, $196.25.

This rise in the last two years is not the only indication of continued growth of the Company. It has been shown that $1,000 invested in this company in 1910 is now worth $92,000 at the market, assuming that the shareholder has taken advantage of the various new issues of stock offered to shareholders. On five occasions the company has paid a dividend in stock or given shareholders valuable rights.

The company is operating its tire plant at New Toronto at capacity, the rubber goods plant at Bowmanville, Ont., also is busy while the cotton plant at Ste. Hyacinthe, Que., is able to supply only 50 per cent. of the cotton used in the construction of tires and other goods. The capacity of the New Toronto plant is now 8,000 tires per day, compared with 3,000 tires per day in 1921.

NORTHERN MEXICO EARNINGS GROW; STOCK IS STRONG

Future Bright if Political Turmoil in Republic Avoided

EXPAND POWER SALES

New Unit Will Add 3,500 Horsepower to Output Before End of Present Year

Northern Mexico Power & Development Co. common stock, which is on a 4 per cent. dividend basis, is being recommended by various brokers in Canda as a suitable investment for a business man. The company's annual reports for the last several years have shown marked improvements and it is reported that progress in the present year has been gratifying from the viewpoint of management and shareholders.

The stock has sold as low as $42 and as high as $83 in the current year. Arrears of dividends on the preferred stock, which is selling to yield close to 8 per cent. were paid a year ago.

Earnings Grow Rapidly

The remarkable improvement in the position of the company is shown in the following figures, which are net profits after depreciation, interest, bond discount and Mexican taxes:

1922	$241,669
1923	293,193
1924	362,842
1925	485,962
1926	670,882

Earnings so far this year have been 25 per cent. over 1926.

It is interesting to note that while the net income for the year 1926 increased 38 per cent. over the previous year. the total power distributed increased by 24½ per cent. This indicates that economies of operation were effected as the result of the increased distribution. For the moment, expansion is limited to the development of an additional 3,500 horsepower, which will bring the total development by the company to close to 22,000. The management is looking to future development, also.

Political Conditions Better

The marked improvement in the position of this company is a reflection of the improved political conditions in Mexico in the last several years and is an indication of possibilities of investment, particularly under Canadian auspices, in that country. It is said that Canadians are able more easily to get along with local officials than are citizens of the United States.

With the common stock of this company on a dividend basis, the attractions of the preferred, from an investment viewpoint, are enhanced. The stock is not active but there have been recent transactions around 96. It is a 7 per cent. stock, so that the yield is attractive in these times of decreasing stock yields.

When the initial dividend was paid at the beginning of 1927, the directors were careful to let it be known that continuance of this dividend would not be assured. Two subsequent payments, however, have fortified the stock market in the belief that the rate will be maintained. There is even talk of an increase in the rate at no very distant period.

Say Supertest Earnings Show Excellent Increase

Earnings of Supertest Petroleum are stated to be running well ahead of 1926. Company operates a chain of gasoline stations in Western Ontario.

Stock has been firmer recently at 24½-25½. It is not listed.

Investors' Index

B. C. Fish	11	Inter. Petroleum	11
Brompton	6	Inter. Utilities	11
Can. Brewing	11	Laura Secord	11
Can. Celanese	13	Massey-Harris	16
Can. Locomotive	11	Monarch Knit	11
Can. Malting	12	Nat. Breweries	5
C. P. R.	5	National Cash	7
Goodyear Tire	1	North. Mexico	1
Gosse Packing	11	Spanish River	6
Hamilton Dairies	1	Steel's Cons.	11
Imp. Tobacco	5	Wm. Davies	8

MINING FEATURES

Abana Mines	17	Hill Top	17
Abbey Mines	17	Hollinger	17
Amulet	20	Howey Gold	17
Bunker Hill	17	Jay Copper	17
Cent. Manitoba	17	Kenlus Mines	18
Grover Daley	17	Ribago	19

REGULAR FEATURES

Business Review 2
Agricultural Survey 3
Insurance 14
Banking 15
Editorial 10
Pulp and Paper 6
Investors' Inquiries 16
When Women Invest 11
Stock Market Tables 5

SPECIAL FEATURES

Recession in Volume of Manufacturing is More Pronounced in May 3
Hoover and Canada 10
H. Gordon Selfridge, American Who Conquered London Trade 8
Pay While You Chew 9

Background of Canadian Business

By JOHN E. LANGDON, Business Editor, The Financial Post.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF CONDITIONS

Better and More Widespread Business Expected This Fall
Wholesale Price Index Has Minor Move Upward in August
Building Outlook Good for Balance of Current Year
Fall and Winter Orders Stimulate Manufacturing Industry
Trade Balance Declines in Year Ended July Last

ALTHOUGH there is slackening in various branches of production and distribution, the general impression is that activity will be greater and more widespread during the next six months than was the case in the corresponding period a year ago. This more pronounced feeling of optimism may have been brought on by the general assurance that the country will again harvest a crop of more than ordinary value. For a time, the outlook was somewhat doubtful, but with cutting well under way and little likelihood of any serious setback, those industries affected by agricultural conditions, are radiating a spirit of confidence and proceeding with a heavy fall and winter program.

The steady decline in wholesale prices has tended to make distributors chary of taking on any large commitments, hand to mouth buying being still very much in evidence. Merchandise is moving freely, however, and the turnover this year should be very satisfactory. Profits, of course, have been rather meagre. Merchants realize that only through volume trading can they hope to secure the profits of other years, but they are playing safe by buying in limited quantities. This is borne out by advance reports on new business for the fall. Manufacturers state that orders are more numerous than they were at this time last year, but as yet the buyer is not loading up with heavy stocks.

Wholesale Prices Unstable

In the advent of a radical change upward in the wholesale prices, orders would be placed for larger quantities, but there is little likelihood of this for some time to come. Though the index number of wholesale prices advanced from 152.0 in July to 152.3 in August, this year's level is the lowest for some time. The increase is unimportant and does not carry any significance. There were minor changes in all divisions. Five of the main groups moved upward and three moved downward. Fifty-six price quotations were higher, 43 were lower and 137 were unchanged. Wheat, flour, potatoes, sugar, pig iron, cattle, fresh meats, building materials and silver lost ground in August.

Building Situation Good

Considered individually, the trend of leading industries reveals as one of most important items continuance of building at high levels. This industry is so basic a factor in the general prosperity that a further encouraging report for August bodes well for the final quarter of the year. Last year, nearly $400,000,000 worth of construction was undertaken, much of which represented new industrial projects, especially pulp and paper and hydro power. This was the first advance of the building industry on a large scale since 1914 and was largely responsible for the presperous conditions of 1926. An encouraging feature of the building situation this year, is not the lack of large projects, but the increased number of small jobs widely distributed over the entire Dominion. While there was the usual August drop in contracts, the cumulative total for the past eight months standing at $272,086,000, is 4.6 per cent. in excess of that for the same period last year. Contemplated new work, according to MacLean's Building Reports, continues at high levels indicating that there is much work in prospect for the balance of the year.

Manufacturers More Active

General manufacturing has also taken on a more active appearance, largely on account of new orders. Many of the plants have sufficient business on hand to keep them operating at capacity until the end of the year. The cotton mills have recently withdrawn all current quotations and new orders will all be invoiced at prices in effect at time of shipment. This action has been brought about by the substantial advance recently in the price of raw cotton. Automobile plants are starting in larger operations, now that the new 1928 models have been announced and publicly exhibited. This in turn will be reflected in a larger output of iron and steel, which dropped sharply in July. Rubber companies, metal working industry, farm implement companies, are all busy and expect a good fall and winter demand.

Loadings Still Increase

Revenue frieght loadings continue their uninterupted advance over last year's figures. During the 34th week of the current year, loadings passed the 2,000,000 car mark, which is probably a record insofar as the Canadian rail movement is concerned. Last year, which was a record one, did not see this mark passed until a week later. One of the principal contributing factors to this excellent showing, has been the heavy distribution of merchandise and coal. The coal mining industry has been singularly clear of labor troubles this year and operators have been able to maintain a constant production.

Loadings have also been an excellent barometer of activity in the key industries. Grain and livestock loadings combined, have been greater than last year. The movement of lumber has advanced slightly, but this industry is still lagging behind in that it has not shared in the general business increase. Pulpwood and pulp and paper loadings have declined somewhat, on account of the uncertainty regarding markets for the finished product. The mining industry is just about the same as last year, while miscellaneous business is on the increase.

Changes in External Trade

Details of the country's external trade for the twelve months ended July last, disclose several interesting changes. Total trade shows a slight decrease from the preceding year, the favorable difference dropping from $388 616.000 to $202,254,000 for 1926-27. The increased imports was due to more extensive purchases of motor vehicles, cotton, alcoholic beverages, farm implements machinery, petroleum, crude rubber, sugar. Exports were lower by about $100,000,000. The most marked changes in this respect were in the larger shipments of beverages, coal, furs, leather, newsprint, rubber, and the decline in grain and grain products, gold bullion, wheat flour, unmanufactured wood, motor vehicles, metals, livestock, and dairy products.

In the trade by countries, the United Kingdom gives way to the United States as our best customer. Germany further consolidated her position as the third larger trader with Canada by exporting and importing more goods. Trade with Belgium and the Netherlands declined sharply especially exports. The rest of the list shows little change.

Agricultural Survey

Warm, Dry Weather Needed
Grain Cutting General
Maritimes Suffer from Rain
Wheat Situation Improved

Weather conditions during the next two weeks will play an important part in determining results of the grain crops in the West this year. If harvesting operations are uninterrupted, prospects are that the West will harvest better than average crop, but more rain will likely accentuate the damage already done by rust and frost.

Cutting is now general over the greater part of the Dominion, although operations are backward in some districts. Between 20 and 30 per cent. of Manitoba's crop is already cut; from 15 to 20 per cent. in Alberta and an equal percentage in the neighboring province of Saskatchewan.

The Government crop report, issued at the end of the first week in September, stated that about half of Manitoba's wheat is of the Durum varieties. The yield will be affected by considerable rust, but there is much plump grain. Oat rust is very bad everywhere, but on the other hand, barley fields are good. Saskatchewan has probably suffered the most severely from frost and rust. The drop in temperature on August 8th last has played havoc with the grain in many districts. Rust is present in fields in several districts, particularly in the southeast. It is not possible to determine the loss from this source, much depending upon climatic conditions. Warm, dry weather will have a beneficial influence on the late grains, but all things considered, it is believed that the province will have a good crop. No frost or rust damage has been reported in Alberta and late grains are maturing rapidly. It is expected that Alberta will harvest a record crop this year.

Maritime Situation Worse

There have been no unusual developments in the Eastern agricultural situation. Well over half of the grain harvesting has been done in Ontario, and the yield is running slightly above average. Corn crop, however, is much below the average. Fodder crops have been excellent, except for alfalfa seed and alsike. Harvesting is backward in Quebec. The appearance of the crops is very good, and in many places wheat, oats, and barley are in excellent condition. Tobacco and flax will give a good yield.

Unfavorable harvesting weather experienced in Nova Scotia during August, is an adverse factor in the Maritime situation. Prince Edward Island's crops are above average, with harvesting about half completed. Much hay remains to be cut in Nova Scotia, while potatoes and roots are suffering from excessive moisture. Farmers are still hay-making in most New Brunswick sections. The crop is heavy, especially on the uplands. Too much moisture is damaging both grains and potatoes, the latter blighting badly.

Markets Look Better

The outlook for marketing of wheat appears to be more favorable. The spring crop in the United States is expected to be a large one, but both yield and quality have been affected to some extent by rust. The two other principal wheat exporting countries, Argentine and Australia, report varied conditions. The acreage planted to wheat in the South American republic is about the same as last year. Moisture conditions in the southern half of the country are good, but the north reports a lack of moisture. Australian conditions are satisfactory, except in New South Wales which reports drought over a large area. European conditions are only fair, excessive moisture having delayed harvesting and damaged the quality of the grain.

Present indications point to smaller import requirements and smaller export surpluses in 1927-28 than in 1926-27. Western Europe and North America apparently have somewhat larger crops than last year, though harvest is not yet complete. India and North Africa have crops only slightly larger; and in Russia and the Danube basin production is smaller. Outward carry-overs were larger than last year's in both importing and exporting countries, but were of exceptional size only in Canada, Argentina, and Australia. If the Canadian crop fulfills its present promise and only an average crop is harvested during the winter in the Southern Hemisphere, the crop year 1926-27 promises to be a normal wheat year.

Canadian Business Indicators

Compiled weekly by The Financial Post

	Latest This Year	Latest Last Year	To Date This Year	To Date Last Year
Production—				
Pig iron, tons (July)	50,997	67,232	454,710	438,096
Steel, tons (July)	55,250	64,847	542,560	496,031
Newsprint, cwts. (June)	170,590	158,601	996,678	893,753
Automobiles (July)	10,987	15,208	137,795	140,085
Boots and shoes, pair (June)	1,475,493	1,459,072	8,847,761	8,446,445
Flour, bbls. (June)	1,314,212	....	8,105,839	9,024,000
Construction—				
Contracts awarded (Aug.)	$29,881,000		272,086,000	
Building Permits (July)	$16,511,011	$18,683,415	$97,957,430	$97,443,834
Labor—Employment index (Aug.)	....	....	109.2	104.2
Transportation—				
Car loadings (to Aug. 27)	64,059	60,982	2,070,009	1,960,693
C.P.R. gross (July)	16,028,713	16,598,421	104,871,277	101,826,207
C.P.R. net (July)	3,126,786	3,921,135	16,139,086	17,877,823
C.N.R. gross (July)	21,032,354	21,278,013	150,731,168	146,739,904
C.N.R. net (July)	2,466,981	3,465,006	16,537,769	19,022,741
Population—				
Emigration (May)	5,259	....	26,775	......
Immigration (May)	23,941	18,620	59,382	36,113
Trade—(July)—				
Imports	$91,368,667	$88,604,911	$625,237,583	$575,550,459
Exports	$80,786,849	$111,594,796	$641,819,203	$715,947,953
Imports of key products (July)—				
Rubber, lbs.	4,710,102	......(12 mos.)	56,078,082	45,509,551
Cotton, lbs.	8,483,874	......(12 mos.)	142,872,077	133,790,399
Sugar, $	4,027,802	......(12 mos.)	42,054,313	34,198,072
Petroleum (gal.)	70,304,637	......(12 mos.)	756,649,175	613,795,257
Coke, tons (July)	58,011	......(12 mos.)	813,966	1,033,398
Exports of key products (July)—				
Newsprint (cwt.)	2,810,859	......(12 mos.)	36,090,901	31,710,901
Automobiles (pass.) (No.) (July)	3,289	4,158	39,513	42,991
Wheat, bus. (July)	6,620,131	16,306,486	111,750,670	110,601,296
Wheat Flour, bbl. (July)	449,200	978,339	5,066,870	6,275,962
Finance—				
Failures, number (June)	138	145	890	864
Failures, liabilities, (June)	2,437,981	2,312,913	14,358,932	14,194,835
Bank Debits (July)	$2,687,000,000	$2,424,000,000	$18,705,000,000	$16,965,000,000
Bond sales (July)	$33,681,365	$59,682,964	$316,633,633	$400,121,826
Stock prices index (Aug. 20)	....	....	377.2	199.2
Insurance sales (July)	$39,962,000	$40,101,000	$286,838,000	$268,918,000
Wholesale prices (1913-100)—				
General index (July)	....	....	152.0	155.9
Iron	....	....	143.6	143.7
Cotton	....	....	143.6	153.0
Grains	....	....	181.6	171.4
Cattle	....	....	123.5	109.0
Rubber	....	....	57.7	65.8

LUMBER INDUSTRY LOOKS UP ON COAST

Revival of Export Demand and Good Prairie Trade Feature Situation

From Our Own Correspondent.

VANCOUVER.—Lumber operators in British Columbia are in a much more cheerful mood than they were a few weeks ago as a result of a general quickening of the market for their product. General conditions in the industry, which is the dominant one in this province, have undergone a decided change for the better lately; the volume of business offering is much greater than it has been for months and values show a healthy increase.

The prairies and export markets are unusually strong and American rail business is fairly good. If there is a bumper crop on the prairies — and that seems to be likely—British Columbia lumber mills expect to share in the placement of much business by farmers and others directly benefited by the harvest.

The revival of export demand is one of the most important features of the lumber situation and Japan is again showing interest in British Columbia lumber. Ships are taking out shipments regularly to Australia and enquiries are being made from that market for delivery as late as next May. New Zealand, recovering from financial depression, is also buying more lumber than formerly and a preferential tariff on Canadian forest products is expected to be established shortly. Demand in the United Kingdom has been only fair.

Foggy Weather Interferes with July Fishing Returns

There were 87,451,900 pounds of sea fish landed on the Atlantic coast during July, with a value of $3,166,394. In the corresponding period last year 137,225,300 pounds were taken, with a value of $4,105,952.

The decreased catch in fish was due to the unfavorable weather conditions and fog prevailing the greater part of the month along the coast.

The total catch of cod, haddock, hake and pollock during the month was 38,408,800 pounds, as compared with 47,982,100 pounds during the same month of the preceding year.

An increase in the catch of herring of 1,490,500 pounds is recorded during the month. The catches were 10,584,100 pounds and 9,092,600 pounds respectively.

There was a considerable decrease in the catch of lobsters as compared with the same period last year, only 1,036,000 pounds being taken, as compared with 2,465,800 pounds during the preceding July. Of the former quantity, 10,700 pounds were shipped fresh and the balance was canned, making 5,126 cases, while of the latter quantity 210,400 pounds were shipped fresh and the balance canned, making 11,276 cases.

Since the commencement of the lobster fishing season there have been 29,065,800 pounds taken of which 7,282,500 pounds have been consumed fresh and the balance canned, making 108,866 cases. In the same period of the preceding season the catch was 30,957,300 pounds, of which 7,893,900 were consumed fresh and the balance canned, making 115,306 cases.

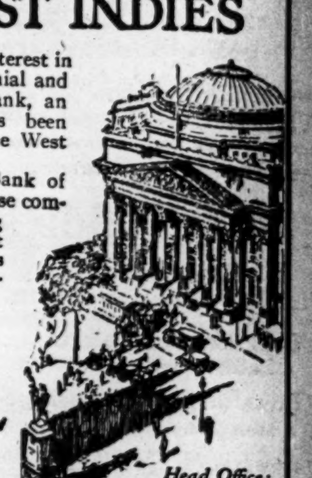
A slight increase is recorded during the month in the catch of halibut on the Pacific coast, 3,721,400 pounds being landed, as compared with 3,632,200 pounds during the preceding July.

Fewer salmon were taken during the month, the catches being 22,283,700 and 29,493,700 pounds respectively.

CONFIDENTIAL DATA LTD.
316-323 Abbey House, London, S.W. 1, Eng.
A diplomatic service for business purposes. Delicate negotiations, enquiries, etc. handled by the Directors, Frank Gray and Ethel M. Wood, C.B.E. English or Canadian references given if desired.
Bankers: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. Cables: Confidata, London. Code: Bentley's.
The integrity and status of this firm is known to the MacLean Publishing Company.

The Store for Men
Church's Shoes
of Northampton, England
$10

STYLE takes formal possession in this Church Dress Oxford. There's a dash and gleam about the slightly tapering vamp and ankle-fitting heel that attain the highest pitch of fashion rightness. All sizes.
Street Floor.
The Robert Simpson Company Limited

In Close Touch with The West Indies

THE Bank of Montreal holds an interest in Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), formerly The Colonial Bank, an institution that for generations has been established in the chief centres of the West Indies and British Guiana.
By reason of this association, the Bank of Montreal is able to offer its clients close competitive rates and complete banking service for business with the West Indies, among the important advantages offered being facilities for obtaining accurate local information.
BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 1817
Total Assets in excess of $780,000,000
Head Office: Montreal

After all—Experience is Important

If you have a financial or business problem, you may be sure that this Bank many times has helped its customers solve just such a problem—in its four generations of experience.
This Bank solicits Business Accounts.
THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
Established 1832
Capital, $10,000,000. Reserves, $19,500,000.
Total Assets, $245,000,000.

The Weyburn Security Bank
Chartered by the Act of the Dominion Parliament
TWENTY-SEVEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN
HEAD OFFICE - WEYBURN, SASK.
DIRECTORS:—Alex. Simpson, Pres., Minneapolis, Minn.; Jos. Mergens, Vice-Pres., Weyburn, Sask.; J. A. McBride, Weyburn, Sask.; M. A. Miller, Weyburn, Sask.; S. E. Oscarson, Fargo, North Dakota; N. D. McKinnon, Weyburn, Sask. H. O. Powell, Gen. Mgr., Weyburn, Sask.
A General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

CLARKSON, GORDON & DILWORTH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
Authorized Trustees and Receivers
15 WELLINGTON STREET WEST TORONTO
TORONTO MONTREAL

BENNETT, HANNAH & SANFORD
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
Calgary, Alberta—Canada.
Hon. R. B. Bennett, P.C., K.C.
P. L. Sanford, B.A. A. Hannah,
O. H. E. Might, E. J. Chambers, LL.B.,
H. G. Nolan, M.C., M.A.

The Cochrane
"Newfoundland's Most Home-like Hotel"
ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND
Rates: $3.00 per day and up American Plan
W. E. STIRLING Manager

Be careful when investing
Get dependable information in regard to your contemplated investments.
The manager of our nearest branch can secure complete and valuable information for you through the Bond Department of this Bank. It is operated solely to give helpful investment service to the bank's customers.
THE DOMINION BANK
Established 1871
Ask the local manager about a safety deposit box. The protection is worth many times the rental.

CANADIAN BANK NOTE COMPANY LIMITED
Engravers and Printers
BANK NOTES AND CHEQUES
CORPORATION BONDS
STOCK CERTIFICATES
MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES
AND OTHER
MONETARY DOCUMENTS
Head Office and Works
224 Wellington Street, OTTAWA
Branches
MONTREAL TORONTO

Serving a Vital Commercial Need, Honestly, Adequately and Economically
Bearing in mind that true credit is based on Character, Capacity, Capital.
The Mercantile Agency
R. G. Dun & Co.
17 Offices in Canada

EDWIN S. GRAHAM
BARRISTER & SOLICITOR
303 Kent Building. Main 2726
TORONTO

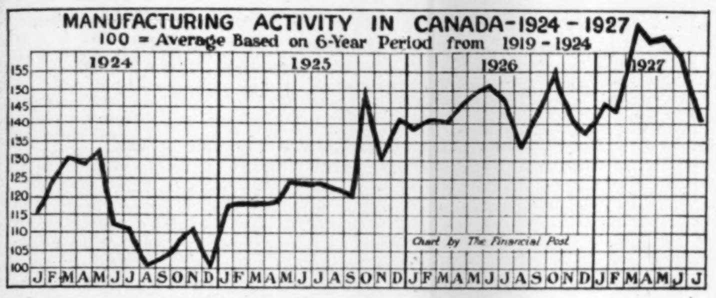
A. M. Mahaffy Limited
Real Estate Auctioneers
Subdivisions, Tracts of Lots, Industrial Plants, Business Properties, Timber Limits, Mines, etc.
SOLD AT AUCTION
Office: 2 Court St., Toronto 2, Ont.

Recession in Volume of Manufacturing is More Pronounced in July

Flour, Sugar and Iron and Steel Industries Fail to Register Improvement in Production — Other Indices Continue Active and Help Maintain Index Above Average

After an almost unbroken upward move since the early months of 1924, the volume of manufacturing in Canada broke slightly in June and rather sharply in July, as indicated by the Bureau of Statistics' index based on the six year period from 1919-1924. During March the index touched 167.4, the highest point reached since the record was established, but since then a decline has taken place, being most pronounced for the month of July.

It is difficult to determine the cause of this reaction with any degree of confidence or accuracy. If there had been a sudden recession in any particular division, the question would easily be solved, but there appears to have taken place a general slowing up of activity, with the result that the manufacturing as a whole became "tired" and a recession set in.



While the drop of eighteen points in the index from June to July is not to be lightly overlooked, a comparison with results in the same seven months of the preceding years shows that 1927 to date has been one of exceptional activity. This year, the index has ranged from 141.6 to 167.4, while last year the low was 134.6 and 157.2. Comparison with 1925 is even more marked, the range in that year having been 117.4 to 150.9.

Flour Industry Stagnant

One of the disappointing features of manufacturing this year, has been the failure of the flour milling industry to active better results. As one of the key industries and one which is inherently linked up with agriculture, flour milling has long been looked upon as a reliable guide of secondary production. But in the past three years, output has slowly receded and in June last was only 17.1 per cent. above the average of the six year period from 1919 to 1924.

Increasing competition from American millers, who manufacture Canadian hard wheat in bond, and also from German and other European millers, has been given as the cause of the stagnation in this industry. Freight rates on export shipments are also said to be too high, but this latter objection has been partially or wholly removed by a new order of the Railway Board Whether this action will enable Canadian millers to meet their competitors on a more equal footing, is open to doubt, but production in the next few months will show the value of the Board's move.

Sugar Output Lower

The sugar refining industry is also in the doldrums. Dependent upon imports for raw materials, the industry is subject to all the vagaries of world market conditions. When the price of cane sugar broke five or six years back, Canadian manufacturers were caught badly and had to take heavy losses on their inventories. It seems that the industry has never been able to fully recover from the blow and while there have been occasional spurts, production has steadily dwindled and is now much below the average of recent years.

Record Cotton Imports

One of the principal factors bringing about the excellent showing of manufacturing this year, has been the heavy increase in imports of cotton. While the domestic demand has increased, thus necessitating larger importations, recent imports have not been wholly due to this cause. With the announcement early in the spring by the United States Government that the cotton crop was one of the largest on record and also that the carryover from the previous year, would bring about a very large surplus of this commodity, prices broke sharply. It is to be believed that Canadian manufacturers took advantage of this situation and purchased heavily. That this move was farsighted is evident from the fact that cotton has recovered much of the ground lost and is now selling at much higher levels.

Another item used in compiling the index of the physical volume of manufacturing, is exports of lumber. In the period from 1919 to 1924, British Columbia, and the Maritimes to a lesser extent, carried on a very extensive lumber business with foreign countries, aside from the United States. India, Egypt, the United Kingdom, South American and other markets purchased Canadian timber for railway building, docks, dwellings, etc. In the past two or three years this demand has not been so pronounced, but since the beginning of the current year, the index has been well above the average. There has been little fluctuation.

Newsprint Output Steady

The rapid installation of newsprint machines and corresponding increase in output, has caused the index of newsprint production to soar far above the basic figure. While there have been signs of a slowing up of activity in this industry during the past few months demand, particularly from the United States, has been great enough to enable the mills to operate at such a level as to keep the index above last year's figures, which were the highest ever recorded in the industry.

Future activities in this industry are somewhat problematical. Everything, of course, depends upon orders from the United States and the ability of the industry to keep production within reason. So many new machines have been put into operation during the past year or so, that the market has found difficulty in absorbing the additional output. If the mills now in operation, curtail or regulate their output until the surplus production is absorbed, then the industry is in for a long and prosperous period.

Steel Industry Unsettled

Pig iron and steel production has not responded in the manner expected, in view of the large increase in business of the iron and steel using industries. The fault has been laid to heavier importations, etc., but the fact remains that the increase in output of these products has not been in ratio to that of other basic industries. This year, there has been a slight increase both in steel and pig iron production, but comparison with other years is not so favorable.

It is likely that the primary iron and steel industry will experience better business during the balance of the year, as the automobile manufacturers have announced and displayed their new 1928 models. Orders have come in freely for the new models and production will be stepped up to meet demand, thus necessitating the use of more iron and steel. The automobile industry has experienced a slowing down of production during the last two months on account of changing models, but cumulative production since the beginning of the year is roughly the same as in 1926, which was a record year. The index, accordingly, has been well maintained, except for July when attention was concentrated on the new models.

EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES, ADMINISTRATORS
Guardians, Transfer Agents, Bond Mortgage Trustees
Savings Department
Real Estate Department
CHARTERED TRUST & Executor Company
46 King St. W., Toronto

GLASS of all descriptions
All kinds of flat glass available
For immediate delivery and in large quantities.
Case goods, fancy glass, wire inlaid, leaded, plain, striped or prismatic, colored, church glass, etc.
Also sole manufacturers
NON-SHATTERABLE.—PERFECT VISION,—BULLET PROOF GLASS
PERFECTION GLASS COMPANY
Executive Offices 201 Inspector St. LIMITED MONTREAL Factory Atlantic Ave. and Hutchinson St

EUROPEANS FEAR HIGH WHEAT PRICES

Low Values Advantageous in Aiding Process of Reconstruction

Public attitude towards changes in wheat prices is very different in wheat exporting and in wheat importing countries. Low prices, such as prevailed in the three crop years, 1921-24, contributed to the difficulties of American wheat growers and enlisted the sympathy of American manufacturers and statesmen. But in Europe low prices were advantageous as aiding the process of reconstruction in the balancing of state budgets and restraining adverse balances of merchandise trade; and the plight of European wheat growers was a minor problem.

With the crop of 1924 wheat prices rose sharply and thereafter remained at a higher level. Relative prosperity replaced relative unprosperity in exporting countries, but in Europe the higher level is regarded as little less than a calamity.

Significance of Bread

According to a publication issued by the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, the difference in attitude springs not only from the large import bill created by necessary wheat imports to Europe, but also from the different significance of bread to the populace. In the United States average income per family is relatively large, expenditure for and consumption of bread relatively small; and bread prices do not fluctuate closely with wheat and flour prices. In Europe family income is small, bread plays an important part in the diet, and expenditure per family for bread is large; and since European bread consists far more largely of flour than American, bread prices fluctuate closely with the prices of wheat and flour. High bread prices in Europe means general curtailment of other family expenditures or resources to distasteful food substitutes, but in the United States they are scarcely noticed by consumers.

Fluctuations in the price of wheat thus give rise to more crucial social problems in Europe than in the United States. Current investigation and regulation of bread prices in European countries, and the hostile attitude of Europeans towards co-operative wheat producers' organizations in exporting countries, are readily explicable in view of the importance of bread to the working classes. Wheat traders of Europe, unconsciously in sympathy with European consumers, are prone to adopt a bearish attitude towards prices. American traders, in sympathy with American farmers, are prone to adopt a bullish attitude.

Business Conditions in United States

Manufacturing production in the United States in July, after adjustment for working-time differences, was smaller than in June, but larger than a year ago. With no adjustment for differences in working time, production decreases from the previous month were registered in all industrial groups, except foodstuffs and chemicals and oils, which increased. As compared with last year, all groups were higher, except iron and steel, lumber, paper and printing, nonferrous metals, and sundry miscellaneous industries, including automobiles, which declined. The production of raw materials in July was greater than in June, but smaller than in July of last year, all groups declining from a year ago, except animal products, which increased slightly.

Commodity stocks held at the end of July, after corrections for normal seasonal variations, were larger than at the end of either the previous month, or July, 1926, declines from the previous month in the stocks of manufactured foodstuffs and raw materials, other than foodstuffs, being insufficient to offset increases in raw foodstuffs and manufactured commodities, other than foodstuffs. As compared with last year, all groups were held in larger quantities, except manufactured foodstuffs, which declined.

The index of unfilled orders, principally iron and steel and building materials, again declined, touching in July the low point reached during the 1921 business depression. The causes for the recent decline in this Index are quite dissimilar, however, from those of 1921.

The index numbers of the Department of Commerce are given below:

Production— (Index numbers: 1919 = 100)	1927 July	1926 July
Raw materials: total	107	116
Minerals	149	150
Animal products	116	115
Crops	83	103
Forestry	115	119
Manufacturing, grand total (adj.)	132	127
Total (unadjusted)	127	127
Foodstuffs	148	128
Textiles	108	95
Iron and steel	108	125
Other metals	161	173
Lumber	134	144
Leather	87	78
Paper and printing	104	123
Chemicals and oils	187	177
Stone and clay products	178	174
Tobacco	145	128
Automobiles x	166	220
Miscellaneous	120	132
Commodity Stocks— (Index numbers: 1910 = 100.) (Unadjusted.)		
Total	164	153
Raw foodstuffs	217	203
Raw mat. for manuf.	120	110
Manuf. foodstuffs	98	97
Other manuf. commodities	191	173
(Adjusted for seasonal element)		
Total	188	169
Raw foodstuffs	286	256
Raw mat. for manuf.	161	134
Manuf. foodstuffs	86	89
Other manuf. commodities	194	172
Unfilled Orders—		
Total (1920 = 100)	40	48
Iron and steel	31	37
Building materials	78	94

x Included in miscellaneous group.

Sugar Beet Crop Heavier

Officials of the Canadian Sugar Factories, Ltd., Raymond, Alberta, estimate the largest crop of sugar beets this year in the history of the industry in Alberta. The crop will be from 45,000 to 50,000 tons, in their judgment, as compared with 41,000 tons last year. The acreage has increased within the year by 800.

Financial Assistance
to Estates being administered by it
PAID UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE $1,259,430.36
The Imperial Canadian Trust Co.
Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Trustee, Etc.
Head Office: Winnipeg
Branches: Saskatoon and Calgary

Free Manual
Covers over 1,000 listed New York Stocks, giving high and low prices from 1906 to date, dividends, etc. Also gives high and low prices New York Cotton, Chicago Grain. Send for your FREE copy today. Dept. A-34.
H. C. SCHAUBLE & CO.
79 Wall Street, New York

COMSTOCK COMPANY
We have a reputation for executing electrical construction of heavier natures in out of the way places.
Canadian Comstock Company Limited
Montreal Toronto

Respect
Mutual respect as between a banking institution and its customers is the soundest basis of a friendly business relationship.
With this relationship firmly established, there follows a mutual understanding of viewpoints, and the helpful contacts that forge a supporting influence for the customer.
Our managers have sound training in business finance. They can be of assistance to all who deposit money or desire financial counsel.
THE BANK OF TORONTO 308
JOHN R. LAMB, *General Manager.*

Travelling Funds
THESE are easily and safely carried in the form of Travellers' Cheques, issued by this Bank and accepted the world over.
THE identification cards issued with them render them both safe and convenient.
THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
Capital Paid Up $20,000,000
Reserve Fund $20,000,000

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION
Quarterly Dividend
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. for the current quarter, being at the rate of
TWELVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Corporation, has been declared, and that the same will be payable
SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER
next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fifteenth day of September.
By order of the Board.
WALTER F. WATKINS, *Secretary.*
Toronto, August 17th, 1927.

DOMINION BRIDGE CO.
LIMITED
Montreal, P.Q.
ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS *and* ERECTORS *of* STEEL STRUCTURES
HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS: Lachine Locks, P.Q.
BRANCH OFFICE AND WORKS:
P.O. Address, Montreal, P.Q. Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg.
Sales Offices: Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Vancouver.

Saskatchewan General Trusts Corporation
LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE: REGINA, SASK.
Subscribed Capital - - $1,000,000.00
EXECUTOR ADMINISTRATOR ASSIGNEE TRUSTEE
Special attention given Mortgage Investments, Collections, Management of Properties for Absentees and all other agency business.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
G. H. BARR, K.C., President WILLIAM WILSON, Vice-President
W. H. Duncan David Low, M.D. R. W. Lampman, C.A., LL.B., Gen'l Manager
Chas. Willoughby P. S. Stewart W. T. Mollard
Jno. C. Poyser J. A. M. Patrick, K.C. Robt B. Hoath,
Official Administrator for the Judicial Districts of Weyburn, Arcola and Estevan.

MAPLE LEAF
INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL
HIGHEST QUALITY — BEST SERVICE
Ethyl Alcohol — Cologne Spirits, Denatured Alcohol (all formulae)
We maintain a Technical Service Division which stands ready at all times to cooperate to the best of its ability with the trade.
TRADE MARK
Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co., Limited
Montreal Corbyville
Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver

McDougall & Cowans
Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange
Members of Montreal Curb Market
130 St. James Street
STOCK BROKERS
HALIFAX SAINT JOHN, N.B. QUEBEC
OTTAWA TORONTO WINNIPEG
MONTREAL
Direct Private Wire to all Branches and New York

CANADIAN GUARANTY TRUST CO.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Agent and in any other Fiduciary capacity.
Official Administrator for the Northern Judicial District in Manitoba and for the Swift Current Judicial District in Saskatchewan.
Head Office: BRANDON, MAN. Branch Office: Swift Current, Sask. JOHN R. LITTLE, Managing Director.

Dominion and Provincial
Government Bonds
Municipal Bonds
Public Utility
and
Industrial Financing
Foreign Issues Quoted

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED
MONTREAL OFFICE 189 St. James Street
Established 1901
E. R. WOOD, President
LONDON, ENG., OFFICE No. 6 Austin Friars
Head Office: 26 King Street East
TORONTO 2

IMPERIAL OIL IS STILL ATTRACTING MANY INVESTORS

Record of Stock Makes Buyers Overlook Low Yield at Price

Imperial Oil continues to rise in price.

Current quotations in the early fifties are ten points higher than the stock was a few weeks ago. It stayed around 43 for several months, apparently on the assumption that nothing more in the way of dividends or rights was to be expected while the industry continued to suffer from the surplus of oil. The dividend is $1.50 the year.

Always Highly Regarded

But Imperial Oil stock always has been highly regarded. It has amply rewarded its holders whenever the holders have been at all patient. The market apparently is willing to be patient. There is no official or unofficial authority for any of the rumors that have been going the rounds concerning the company. If the directors have anything in mind which would send up the price of the stock they have been keeping it closely to themselves.

In recent weeks, however, there has been some improvement in the oil situation generally. Imperial Oil is in position to benefit greatly from any improvement which affects the industry as a whole. The output of International Petroleum has been increased recently at no great additional cost of production. An agreement whereby production from the Seminole fields would be reached, which appears to have been effected, would facilitate the profitable marketing of the products of International Petroleum. International Petroleum is a subsidiary of Imperial Oil. International Petroleum pays in cash dividends to its parent more than half enough to pay the cash dividends of Imperial Oil to its shareholders.

Expands in Alberta

In addition, Imperial Oil has been extending its interest in the Alberta field. New properties have been acquired and old ones have been made more profitable. The sale of natural gas to utility companies provides a source of revenue which is likely to grow, especially if the prosperity of the West is enhanced, as is expected.

Imperial Oil is interested heavily in the retail distribution of gasoline and oil, as well as in producing, refining and transportation. While there is keen competition in the retailing of gasoline in Canada, a farsighted policy has enabled this company, it is believed, to continue these operations at a profit.

Changes in the policy of Standard Oil of New Jersey have not affected Imperial Oil. Standard Oil of New Jersey recently organized a number of its activities as separate companies, for the sake of efficiency and in order to give the directorate of the parent company more freedom from details of management and more time to devote to questions of general policy. But it has been pointed out that the Canadian subsidiary of this company long has been managed independently of Standard Oil of New Jersey, although there is no secret that there is frequent consultation on matters of general interest, and occasional collaboration in the development of new processes of refining or new methods of manufacture or marketing. A scientific staff at Bayonne serves the whole Standard Oil group more efficiently and cheaply than the companies could be served separately.

How Investment Grows

A recent analysis of the stock offerings and dividends of Imperial Oil shows that $12,500 invested in 100 shares (old stock) at $125 per share, a total of $12,500, plus $16,080 expended for new stock, rights, etc., from time to time, would be worth nearly $250,000 at present market prices, or $236,544 at $48 the share of the present stock. And in those intervening thirteen years, the shareholder would have received $50,704 in dividends.

It is announced that Imperial Oil, Ltd., has purchased the Canadian business of the Galena Signal Oil Co., which owns a refinery in Toronto.

Stock Market

MARKET INDICATOR

20 Industrial Stocks	High	Low
Week of Sept. 7	107.7	104.6
Week of Aug. 31	107.6	103.7
Month of Sept., 1926	85.9	80.0
9 Bank Stocks		
Week of Sept. 7	$293	$280
Week of Aug. 31	279	271
Month of Sept., 1926	226	223
10 Public Utilities		
Week of Sept. 7	$120	$116
Week of Aug. 31	118	115
Month of Sept., 1926	87	81

WEEK'S GAINS AND LOSSES

	Gains	Losses	Unch.	Total
Banks	8	1	..	9
Paper	6	4	5	15
Steel	8	9	22	39
Foodstuffs	14	10	21	45
Utilities	9	6	17	32
Tractions	6	4	6	16
Textiles	3	3	11	17
Industrials	19	15	31	65
Total	73	52	113	238

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS

The Toronto stock exchange has admitted to trading 979,674 voting trust shares of Brewers and Distillers, of Vancouver, Ltd. The shares are of $5 par value.

Orillia Sale Clears Way for Wind-up of Carriage Factories

The idle factory property of Carriage Factories, Ltd., at Orillia, Ont., has been sold to the Scotch syndicate which recently secured from the Ontario Government hardwood timber limits in the Blind River district of Northern Ontario. Donald Cameron and George Black of Edinburgh, who have been associated with Frank Kent of Seaman-Kent Co. in the enterprise which will exploit the finest stand of hardwood timber in the East, have been in Orillia recently and, through the agency of Teefy Mulcahy, have made the purchase.

The property is the factory of the Tudhope Carriage Co., a subsidiary of Carriage Factories, Ltd. Carriage Factories has been in process of liquidation and it was said that, while the company owed no money and had considerable assets, the amounts that would be received would depend on whether or not the idle factory property at Orillia could be disposed of to advantage.

However, this is not the only asset of Carriage Factories, Ltd. The company has a one-third interest in Canada Carriage & Body Co., and a winding up of Carriage Factories evidently would mean a pro rata allotment of stock as well as a cash distribution for the Orillia factory.

It is believed that the price that has been offered for the property is satisfactory to the directors of Carriage Factories, who now, apparently, will be able to wind up its affairs. The company has had no revenue in the last two or three years except rentals from two tenants who have been using a comparatively small floor space. The rentals were hardly sufficient to maintain the property.

According to the Orillia Packet and Times, which published an extra edition announcing the sale, the ratepayers of that town will be asked shortly to approve a by-law granting the new company a fixed assessment for a term of years.

To Employ 100 Men

Included in the purchase is considerable machinery which can be readily adapted to the uses of the hardwood lumber company. The new company at first will employ about 100 men. It will saw the logs at Blind River and prepare the hardwood for furniture manufacturers, etc., at Orillia, it is said.

The sale of the factory was brought about through the enterprise, according to the Packet and Times, of Teefy Mulcahy. He began working on the proposition as soon as he read of the deal between the Cameron-Kent interests and the government. That was five months ago.

LARGE BLOCK OF SCOTIA SHARES BOUGHT IN N.Y.

Question if Double Liability Could be Applied in Foreign Land

The brokerage firm of S. R. MacKellar & Co. this week bought for New York clients 503 shares of Bank of Nova Scotia stock at $394 the share, the transaction totalling, with commissions of 50 cents a share each way, $198,000 at the prevailing market. It was "put through" trade, both seller and buyer being clients of the one broker.

It is said that the same firm has orders for additional hundreds of shares for New York clients.

Recent activity, and rise, of Canadian bank shares has been attributed almost entirely to buying on New York account. The Canadian bank shares are selling on a higher yield basis than the shares of sound banks in the United States. The rapid fall in interest rates has made the comparatively high yield from these Canadian stocks attractive.

Double Liability Effective

Moreover, there have been rumors that Canadian banks intended shortly to issue more stock on favorable terms to existing shareholders. While this is probable over a term of years, in view of the growth of the country and the concentration of Canadian banking into a group of a dozen banks (or eleven, if the Weyburn local bank be not counted), there is no evidence that anything is contemplated for the immediate future. It is admitted, however, that an increase in stock is more likely than an increase in dividend.

As has been suggested previously in The Financial Post, there is some question if the double-liability clause of the bank act, effectively could be applied to non-resident alien holders of Canadian bank shares. While the double-liability clause of the act is now only a remote contingent liability of bank shareholders, its existence has naturally deterred conservative investors from placing more than a moderate proportion of their total capital into the shares of banks.

MEXICAN LIGHT LOOKS BETTER SINCE REVISION

Funding Arrears on Bonds Helps—Current Income Adequate

A preferred stock of speculative possibilities which is active at present is that of Mexican Light and Power, which was reorganized last June to take care of arrears of interest on second-mortgage bonds, on income bonds and on preferred stock. At that time, the holders of the second mortgage bonds were given £7 10s. in cash and a new bond for £50 for each £100 bond held.

Mexican Tramways, the parent company, held the income bonds, on which no interest had been paid since the issue in 1921. Mexican Trams was given ten-year non-interest-bearing notes to the amount of the accumulated interest on condition that not less than $200,000 be put into a sinking fund for redemption annually.

Hope to Pay Way

Arrears of dividends on the preferred stock of Mexican Light totaled nearly 100 per cent. Despite this, the stock sold at good prices during the early part of this year, presumably on the understanding that the company was getting into position to deal with the arrears. The action taken was to give the holders 4 per cent. cumulative second preference stock to the amount of $95 for each $100 share outstanding. These second preference shares, of the par value of $5, have been changing hands since at 2¼ to 2½. Thus a purchaser of preferred this year at, say, $110, has made a profit. The first preferred recently has been selling around $73, but two weeks ago touched a low for the year at $67.

It is believed that, if no further political disturbances occur in Mexico, Mexican Light will be able to meet all fixed charges and preferred dividends out of current earnings, while there are considerable amounts tied up in amounts due from central, provincial and municipal governments for electricity consumed in years past.

Turn Over Third Unit at Farmers' Powerhouse

The third unit in the Farmers, Quebec, hydro-electric plant of Gatineau Power Company has been turned over and is supplying power to the Gatineau mill of Canadian International Paper Company. The first unit was put in operation on May 8 and the second on July 2.

The Farmers powerhouse is designed for five generators of 24,000 horsepower each, of which four will be installed initially. The fifth unit will be installed as soon as the demand for electric energy justifies it.

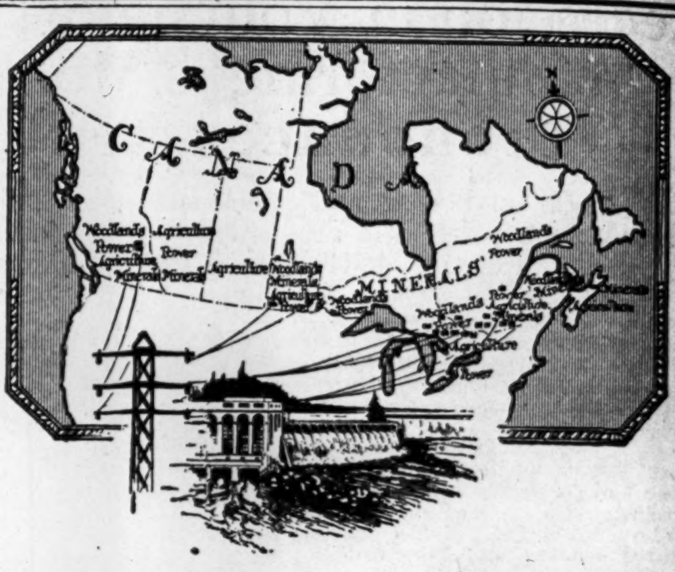
Three units in the Chelsea powerhouse of the company, a mile above Farmers, are also in operation, giving the company in the two plants a total of six units operating of an aggregate capacity of 174,000 horsepower.

The Farmers station utilizes a gross head of sixty-six feet, the natural head being augmented by a relatively low concrete dam built across the natural bed of the stream. The powerhouse on the east bank was erected on dry land, thus eliminating expensive coffer-damming operations.

A. D. Watts & Co. Take Ground Floor Location

A. D. Watts & Co., stock brokers, have opened new offices on the ground floor of the Northern Ontario Bldg., Toronto, with brokerage and board room facilities where quotations and sales of the Toronto, Montreal, New York and Standard Stock Exchanges will be posted.

This firm, which has membership on the Montreal Stock Exchange and Montreal curb market, has direct private wire connections with their offices in Montreal and New York. The company also has an office in London, England.



Power Corporation of Canada Limited
6% Cumulative First Preferred
Price 97½ to yield about 6.15%

This Company, through its constituents, serves many of our Canadian **Basic Industries**, operating Hydro-electric power plants throughout the Dominion, from Quebec to British Columbia.

Every forward step in the development of our natural resources and the rapid increase in immigration, must react to the benefit of this Company.

Diversification
Serving about one-eighth of Canada's population through the distribution of approximately one-tenth of the Hydro-Electric Power generated in the Dominion.

"Your Savings Grow in Power"

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY
LIMITED
Royal Bank Building, TORONTO, 2
Montreal Quebec Ottawa Hamilton
London, Ont. Winnipeg
603

SCHLUMBERGER
ELECTRICAL PROSPECTING
METHODS
Room 903 Wilson Bldg. Telephone Main 1870
62 Front St. W. Telegr. address
Toronto 2, Ont. "Elecpropec"

D. J. McDougald J. B. McArthur
Government, Municipal and Corporation
BONDS
D. J. McDougald & Co.
Trusts and Guarantee Bldg.,
302 BAY STREET. ELGIN 2278.
The Partners Personally Advise as to Investments.

Just Arrived!
Special Purchase
FALL
TOPCOATS
$29.50
Take Advantage of Our
BUDGET BUYING PLAN
Holt, Renfrew & Company Limited
Yonge at Adelaide
TORONTO

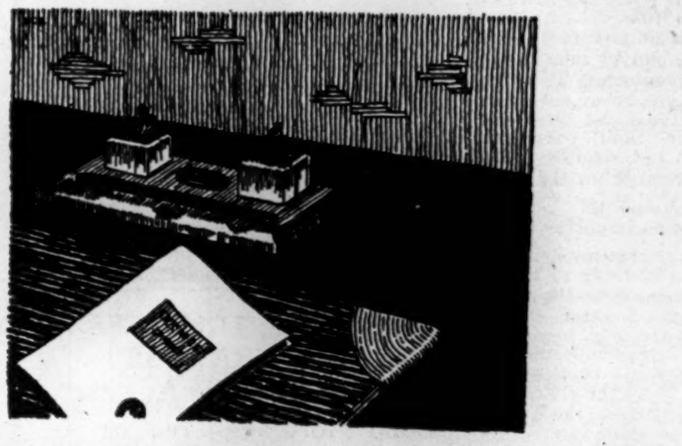
Established 1889
J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, C.A.
Chartered Accountants.
G. S. HOLMESTED.
Trustee in Bankruptcy Proceedings.
Offices: McKinnon Bldg., Toronto.

Applied
Business Correspondence
By Herbert Watson
500 pages, illustrated,
Price $6.75
The title of the book indicates its practical character. The emphasis is laid on the sales letter. In a little over two years the book has run through eight printings, a remarkable sale, demonstrating its worth.
McAINSH & CO., LIMITED
60 Front Street West, Toronto

STERLING APPRAISAL COMPANY
LIMITED
9 East. Wellington St., TORONTO
Sterling Security Reports are prepared by Registered Professional Engineers

Mr. R. W. Savage
announces the dissolution of the firm of
Worthington, Savage & Co.
and the formation of
R. W. Savage & Co.
for the purpose of dealing in Stocks and Bonds.
Associated with Mr. Savage will be Mr. R. S. MacMurdo and Mr. R. B. Rae.
303 McKinnon Building
TORONTO 2
Telephone Adelaide 1152

OSLER & HAMMOND
F. G. OSLER *G. T. CHISHOLM*
H. F. MARRIOTT *H. FRANKS*
Stock Brokers and Financial Agents
Members { *Toronto Stock Exchange* / *Montreal Stock Exchange* }
21 JORDAN STREET, TORONTO



Is *your* booklet on *his* desk?
That attractive booklet which creates an interest that *won't* be sidetracked, and which stimulates action by the men who make the larger decisions in business—is it yours or your competitor's?
The power of printed salesmanship is immeasurably great.
Your printer can help you. Use him.
HOWARD SMITH PAPER MILLS LIMITED
MONTREAL, CANADA

SEE B. C. FISH PREFERRED BUY FOR SPECULATION

Think Company Can Maintain Dividend Under Most Circumstances

Preferred stock of British Columbia Fishing & Packing Co., which has been selling around 78, to yield nearly 9 per cent., is being suggested by various brokers as a purchase with a speculative future. It is declared in some quarters that the company will have no difficulty in maintaining dividends on the preferred stock. This will require $174,000 annually.

The dividends for the current year are virtually assured by resolutions of the directors which allocated funds for this year's payments out of last year's profits. The statement for 1926 showed net earnings, before depreciation, taxes, and plant maintenance, of $541,669, compared with $578,654 the previous year.

Not Always Earned

In the subjoined article from The Financial Post correspondent in Vancouver, it is stated that the fishing and packing companies will have to operate at a loss this year unless they have concentrated on the sockeye salmon. B.C. Fishing formerly concentrated on sockeye, but in the last year or two has been packing all sorts of salmon and, with the acquisition of the Wallace Fisheries, has gone extensively into the business of extracting fish oil and meal, especially for the foreign markets. This business, while expected to be profitable this year, the second since the acquisition of the plants, has proven so far to be a failure because pilchards have stayed in deep water.

While in normal times, B.C. Fishing should be able to maintain its dividend on the new preferred stock, which was issued early this year when the change in the capital structure was authorized by the shareholders, it should be remembered that there have been recent years when the company earned less than $174,000.

In 1924, the net earnings were $129,-153. In 1923, there was a deficit of $125,114. In 1922 the net earnings totalled only $22,145; in 1921, there were $313, but in 1920, the earnings were $353,884.

SAYS PACKERS WILL LOSE

Fishing Season in British Columbia Seems Failure

VANCOUVER.—British Columbia salmon packers will have to pocket a loss this year, except those who have concentrated on sockeye, but they do not propose to disintegrate their market by raising prices.

Owing to the light pack it would have been justifiable on some grounds for the canners to boost their price, and they probably would have got it. But they are looking to the future; they have just succeeded in building an important market in Europe—a market that exists largely because the British Columbians were able to quote a comparatively low price, and in order to hold that market the packers will dig into their own reserves rather than take it out of the buyer.

Approve Government Course

This is a disappointing year for the salmon industry, but there is no cause for pessimism, according to the operators.

"The closed season and other restrictions on fishing have intensified the shortage, of course, but we have no quarrel with the government for taking steps to conserve the salmon," said R. G. Gosse, of the Gosse Packing Company. "We are all anxious that there should be adequate spawning. We do not regard this season as an indication of critical times ahead. We expect a good salmon run next year as compensation for the poor one this year."

While the closed season was in force for a week in various districts of British Columbia an industry with a capital of $20,000,000 remained virtually idle.

Imperial Tobacco Company Has Satisfactory Year

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The current fiscal year of the Imperial Tobacco Company ends at the close of this month when, it is believed, earnings for the year will show a satisfactory increase over those of a year ago. The common shares are of $5 par value and change hands between 8½ and 9. Last year, the stock paid 7 per cent. plus a bonus of 1½ per cent., so that the current yield is a little under 5 per cent.

At the beginning of the last fiscal year, the outstanding bonds were convered into common shares on the basis of 20 shares for each $100 bond. The last financial statement showed bonds outstanding to the extent of $5,440,100. As this issue bore interest at 7½ per cent., it will be seen that fixed charges totaling $408,000 will be eliminated this year.

The company's outstanding common stock through the conversion has been increased by 1,870,100 shares, and the total number of common shares now outstanding amounts to 7,585,160.

Public Service Corp. Sales Have Increased

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Sales of electric energy by Public Service Electric & Gas Company, principal operating subsidiary of Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, totaled 605,160,663 k.w.h. during the first 6 months of 1927, compared with sales of 513,252,592 k.w.h. reported for the same period last year. The increase in sales was equal to more than 18 per cent.

The larger sales reported by the company reflected the favorable conditions which prevail in the territory from a business standpoint, and such figures are accepted as a barometer in banking and investment circles. The corporation serves a population of over 3,000,000 and its distribution lines cover the heart of the industrial and residential sections of the state.

For the quarter ended June 30, 1927, sales of electric energy totaled 293,823,-000 k.w.h., against 248,459,403 k.w.h. in the same quarter last year. As of June 30, 1927, the company had a total of 737,519 electric meters in service, against 704,243 meters in service on January 1, 1927, and 654,896 meters in service on June 30, 1926.

Employees Will Buy 50,000 C.P.R. Shares

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The Canadian Pacific Railway is making a stock offering of 50,000 shares at $150 per share to its employees. The employees of the company may subscribe for one share for each $200 of their annual rate of pay. Payment for the new stock will be made in monthly instalments of not less than $5 a share and not more than $15 a share.

The company is allowing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the subscriptions until the stock is completely paid up. All the employees of the company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, such as the Quebec Central Railway Company, are eligible to subscribe for the new stock.

NAT. GROCERS REPORT SHOWS HIGHER PROFIT

Merger of Wholesalers Appears to Work Well in Second Year

National Grocers Co., Ltd., for the year ended June 30th, 1927, had gross profits of $504,384, as compared with $192,917 for the previous 10½ months of operation. This increase indicates that the reorganization work incident to the merger has now been largely completed, and with success.

The investment interest in this company lies in the 8 per cent. first preferred stock.

Net earnings last year, after deducting interest on the 6½ per cent. gold notes and depreciation of $111,978, amounted to over three times dividend requirements on the first preference stock.

Liquid position is strong, with net current assets of $5,367,467 as compared with current liabilities of $1,998,006. Thus current assets are equal to 2.69 times current liabilities.

Retire Portion of Notes

The outstanding 7-year 6½ per cent. gold notes have been reduced to $1,863,000 as compared with $2,000,000 when the company was incorporated in 1925. The following is the president's report to shareholders, together with the balance sheet and income statement of the company.

The comparative income statement follows:

Income Account

	Year end June 30, 1927	Aug. 17, 1925 to June 30, 1926
Gross profits	$504,384	$192,918
Less: Depreciation	111,978	......
Interest	124,455	113,750
Adj. prior year	12,532	......
Loss on equip.	37,915	......
Written off, etc.	48,000	......
	334,880	113,750
Net profits	169,504	79,168
Prev. dividends	79,148	68,932
Surplus for year	90,356	10,236
Previous surplus	10,236	......
Surplus	100,592	10,236

National Breweries Stock is at New High Level

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The shares of the National Breweries continue to show an appreciation and during the past month have steadily, but quietly, moved upward. The reason for the rise in the shares is not far to seek.

During the current year, as The Financial Post has steadily pointed out, earnings have been undergoing a betterment. The figures of the company's earnings during the first seven months of the year are understood to be highly favorable. Moreover, during the past four months the taverns in the province of Quebec have been allowed to remain open an hour later at night than was the case a year ago. Coupled with this, the company has obtained enlarged markets by the recent liquor legislation in the province of Ontario. Of course, National Breweries only serves the eastern sections of that province.

B. C. E. R. Power Project Planned

It is expected that tenders of the big power tunnel, the most important item in the B. C. Electric Co.'s plans for development of the Bridge River water power, will be called within the next sixty days. The project will involve $13,000,000.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

	Bid	Asked
Burns, P., pref.	100	..
Brooks Motor, 1 pref. & 1 com.	3¾	4¾
Can. Machinery, com.	6½	..
Can. Westinghouse, com.	175	..
Chase, A. W., com.	5	7
Do., pref.	58	..
Dom. Combing Units	..	12
Fanny Farmer, com.	33	36
Do., pref.	34	36
Farmers Dairy, com.	110	..
Farmers Dairy, pref.	100	105
Goodyear Tire, com.	175	..
Goodyear Cotton, pref.	97	..
King Edward Hotel, Deb. A	69	71
King Edward Hotel, Deb. B	59	61
Loew's, Buffalo, pref.	33	37
Nat. Grocers, 1st pref.	94½	97
Nat. Grocers, com.	1	3
Mortgage Discount, pref.	6	6¾
Toronto Finance, pref.	3	4½
Insurance—		
British America	31	..
Canadian Fire, Full Pd.	105	115
Canada Life	925	...
Canada National	15	18
Capital Life, 20% Pd.	20	24
Casualty of Canada, Full Pd.	180	..
Commonwealth, 10% Pd.	21	25
Confederation Life, 10% Pd.	70	...
Continental Life, 20% Pd.	50	56
Crown Life, Full Pd.	220	...
Dom. of Can. Guar. & Accident	310	...
Dominion Fire	105	..
Dominion Life, 50% Pd.	400	..
Excelsior Life 30% Pd.	90	...
Federal Fire, 25% Pd.	33	..
Fidelity of Canada, Full Pd.	120	140
Great West Life, Full Pd.	420	440
Imperial Life, 85% Pd.	385	...
Manufacturers Life, 45% Pd.	330	350
Monarch Life, 10% Pd.	39	42
Montreal Life, 20% Pd.	50	60
National Life, 25% Pd.	68	74
Ontario Equitable, 10% Pd.	31	33
Security Life, 40% Pd.	10	15
Sovereign Life, 25% Pd.	50	54
Sun Life, 75% Pd.	1000	1050
Toronto Casualty	25	30
Western Assurance	40	...

Stock Market Record

..... WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 6 .....

	Div. Rate	Yield Sept. 2	High for wk.	Low for wk.	Close Sept. 6	Close Aug. 30	Sales for wk.	Range, 1927 High	Range, 1927 Low
Banks—									
Commerce	12+1	4.40	295	274	291	275	1211	295	228
Dominion	12+1	4.83	269	262	267	261	617	275	217
Can. Nationale	10	5.10	196	195	196	195	225	196	160½
Imperial	12+1	5.09	256	249	250	249	736	256	214
Montreal	12+2	3.99	355½	334	340	333	1425	355½	272
Nova Scotia	16	4.04	396½	335½	389	350½	417	396½	298
Royal	12+2	4.13	344	310	330	307	2286	344	257
Standard	12	5.10	238	225	225	230	267	238	196
Toronto	12	4.36	280	265	280	264	531	275	227
Paper—									
Abitibi, com. (no par)	5	4.60	109½	106½	109½	107	1565	109½	82
Do. pref.	7	6.03	..	...	...	...	...	119	113
Belgo-Can., pref.	7	6.71	104¼	104	104	104	45	105¼	101
Brompton (no par)	$2	4.87	42¼	37¼	40½	38	5046	42¼	31
Fraser, pref.	7	6.86	102	101¾	101¾	102	78	102	96
Inter. Paper, c. (no par)	$2.40	4.21	56½	54⅛	56½	55⅝	13500	60⅞	39½
Do. pref.	7	7.02	..	...	...	...	...	99½	98⅞
Laurentide	6	6.31	95	94	94⅞	95	500	110¾	90
Price Bros., com.	2	3.27	61	60	61	60	455	63	51¼
Do. pref.	6½	6.25	..	...	...	...	...	104	100
Smith, Howard, com.	.	...	69	66¼	68	68¾	170	69	59
Do. pref.	8	7.20	111	111	111	110½	15	112	103½
Span. River, com.	7	6.79	105	102	103	104½	485	106½	97⅛
Do. pref.	7	5.78	121	119	120	120	71	121	110¼
Wayagamack (no par)	$3	3.84	80¼	74¼	80	74½	3900	80¼	46½
Steel and Steel Industries—									
B.E. Steel, com.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	1⅝	½
Do. 1st pref.	.	...	20½	20½	20½	20	5	29¼	10
Do. 2nd pref.	.	...	1¾	1½	1¾	1½	45	4	1
Can. Car & Found., com.	.	...	37	36¼	37	36½	185	50¼	35
Do. pref.	7	7.82	89½	87	87½	87	145	94½	96¼
Can. Fairbanks, pref.	6	6.31	..	...	...	...	...	100	80
Can. Forgings, com.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	27	18
Do. pref.	1½	...	..	...	...	...	...	87½	66
C.G.E., com. (par $50)	.	...	52	52	52	51	15	60	49
Do. pref. (par $50)	7	5.93	59	59	59	59	65	61	55
Canada Iron, com.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	15	12
Do. pref.	4	...	57¾	56¾	57	56	450	60	42
Can. Locomotive, com.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	48	25
Do. pref.	7	8.53	80	80	80	82	2	89	80
Carr. Factories, com.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	¼	¼
Dominion Bridge	4	2.08	195½	192	195	196	536	198	116¾
Dominion Iron, pref.	.	...	1½	75	75	75	35	85	69
Dominion Coal	.	...	75	1½	1½	1½	45	5	1½
Dom. Radiator, pref.	7	6.96	..	...	...	...	...	101¾	100
Dom. Steel Corp., pref.	.	...	32	32	32	32	70	32¼	20
Ford Motor	15	...	..	...	...	...	...	475	436
Gould Pumps, pref.	7	7.00	..	...	...	...	...	100	100
Kelvinator, c. (no par)	.	...	7	6¼	6¼	7	160	15	6¼
Do. pref.	7	9.33	75	70	75	70	16	95	65
Massey-Harris, c. (no par)	.	...	39⅛	38	39	39	10862	42¾	29
Do. pref.	7	6.46	108	107	107¾	108¼	366	109¾	103½
McKin. Ind., c. (no par)	.	...	23	23	23	23	22	25½	15
Do. pref.	7	7.36	..	...	...	...	...	97	93½
Do. Vot. Trust	.	...	23	22	22	23	125	26¾	15
Ontario Steel, com.	4+1	4.76	..	...	...	...	...	105	73
Do. pref.	7	6.66	..	...	...	...	...	105	100
Page Hersey, c. (no par)	$3	3.79	80¼	78½	79¼	80	1056	80¾	55½
Do. pref.	7	4.37	160	158	158	160	500	161	116
Pressed Metals, com.	3	...	43	43	43	43	1	46¾	34¼
Do. pref.	7	7.77	..	...	...	...	...	90	85
Russell Motor, com.	3	5.00	..	...	...	...	...	60	52
Do. pref.	7	7.07	99	98	98	96	70	99	90⅛
Steel of Canada, com.	7	4.29	165	159	159	163½	12467	165	117
Do. pref.	7	4.37	160	156¾	160	164	171	166	127
Milling and Foodstuffs—									
Alta. Pac. Gr., c. (no par)	.	...	28	25	28	27	935	29¾	19½
Do. pref.	7	7.69	93	90	92½	93½	155	93½	85
Arnolds, c. (no par)	.	...	15	14	14½	16	200	26	10½
Do. pref.	7	8.53	..	...	...	...	...	95	82
Atlantic Sug., c. (no par)	.	...	24	23	23	25	50	32	21¾
Do. pref.	.	...	91	90	90	90	1145	101¼	90
B.C. Fishing, c. (no par)	$1.25	7.81	16¼	15⅞	16	16	661	22	14⅝
Do. pref.	7	8.75	80	80	80	80	38	90	79
Can. Bak., c. (no par)	.	...	28½	28¼	28¼	28	85	38½	26
Do. pref.	7	6.96	102	100½	102	101½	25	102	97
Can. Bread, c. (no par)	$6	5.12	121	117	121	119	60	121	90
Do. pref. (A)	7	5.78	121	120	121	120	71	121	108½
Do. pref. (B)	7	6.32	112	110	112	110	42	112¼	103
Can. Canners, com.	.	...	55	50	50	50½	96	63½	21
Do. pref.	5	5.37	93	87	92½	93	848	97	76
Canadian Salt	8	5.94	..	...	...	...	...	140	123
Christie Bis., c. (no par)	$1.20	1.96	61	61	61	62	20	66	38
City Dairy, c. (par $25)	3+1	2.61	155	152½	155	158	320	155	79
Do. pref.	7	5.73	122	122	122	119	16	123	112
Cuban Can. Sugar, c.	.	...	1½	1½	1½	1½	175	5	1½
Do. pref.	.	...	28	28	28	26	30	37	26
Wm. Davies (A) (no par)	.	...	38½	38½	38½	38½	125	45	25
Do. (B) (no par)	.	...	17½	16	17½	13⅛	200	19½	9
Dom. Stores (no par)	$2.40	2.96	82	81½	81½	83	162	85½	65
Ham. Dairies, c. (no par)	.	...	29	28	29	29	175	33	24
Do. pref.	7	7.21	..	...	...	...	...	98½	96
Inter. Milling, pref.	7	6.60	..	...	...	...	...	107	104
Lake of Woods, c.	12	7.69	156	142	155	142	569	160	130
Do. pref.	7	6.18	..	...	...	...	...	118	110
Loblaw, com. (no par)	$1	1.56	64	64	64	64½	20	65	48
Do. pref.	7	6.36	..	...	...	...	...	111	107
Maple Leaf Mill., c.	.	...	61	60	61	60	120	73¼	49
Do. pref.	7	7.07	99	98	99	99	13	101¼	94
Ogilvie Flour, c. (no par)	5	1.66	300	299½	300	300	41	300	205
Do. pref.	7	5.60	..	...	...	...	...	126	120¼
Pure Gold Mfg. (no par)	$1.50	7.00	21½	21½	21½	21½	15	22	19⅛
Shred. Wheat, c. (no par)	$3	4.47	67¾	66⅞	67½	67	840	70½	55
St. Law. Flour, c.	.	...	25	25	25	28	5	31½	25
Do. pref.	7	8.23	79½	79½	79½	79½	30	85	80
Viau Biscuits, c. (no par)	.	...	17	17	17	17	5	26	16
Do. pref.	7	8.28	84½	84½	84½	86	20	92½	83½
W. Can. Fl., c. (no par)	$1.40	6.08	24	24	24	24	35	29½	22
Do. pref.	6½	6.42	106	106	106	102	5	106	100
W. Groc., c. (no par)	$1	...	..	...	...	...	...	29	18
Do. pref.	7	8.04	..	...	...	...	...	84	74¼
Utilities—									
Bell Telephone (Rts.)	.	...	10	9¼	9½	10	5187	10½	8
Bell Telephone	8	5.06	158	149	149	157¾	1493	158½	137
Calgary Power	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	50	50
Consumers Gas	10	5.46	183	181½	183	181	159	183	171½
East Koot. Pr. (no par)	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	29¼	25
Do. pref.	7	7.36	..	...	...	...	...	98½	95
Inter. Util. (A) (no par)	$3.50	8.14	45	42	45	42	3305	45	28
Do. (B) (no par)	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	7⅝	4½
Jamaica Pub. Ser., pref.	7	6.94	..	...	...	...	...	105	97
Laurentide Power	5	4.71	106	106	106	105	5	120	100
Mackay, com.	7	5.44	128½	128	128½	129	65	132	108
Do. pref.	4	5.63	73	70	70	71	67	74	67
Mexican Light, c.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	44	27
Do. pref.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	120	67
Mont L H & P (no par)	$2	2.17	96¼	91⅝	96	91½	3229	96¼	68⅛
Montreal Teleg. (par $40)	8	5.20	..	...	...	...	...	52	49
Nor. Mexico Pr., c.	4	5.06	..	...	...	...	...	83	42
Do. pref.	7	7.44	..	...	...	...	...	94	82½
Ott. & Hull Pr., c. (no par)	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	30	26
Do. pref.	7	7.00	..	...	...	...	...	100	96
Ott. L. H. & Pr., c.	6	5.45	..	...	...	...	...	110	98½
Do. pref.	6½	2.26	..	...	...	...	...	107½	102
Quebec Power (new)	.	...	76½	74⅝	76⅛	75	10362	76½	72
Quebec Power, c.	6	2.02	300	295	300	295	1619	311	190
Shawinigan (no par)	$2	2.24	90	87½	89¾	89⅞	10339	93¾	67
S. Can. Pr., c. (no par)	2	2.13	..	...	...	...	...	97	85
Do. pref.	6	5.94	101	100	101	100	16	102½	99½
Transportation—									
Can. Pacific Rights	.	...	4⅜	3⅞	4	4	4968	4½	4
Can. Pacific Rly.	10	5.43	187½	184	187½	185	88	194½	166
Can. Steam., c. (no par)	.	...	39	36¼	36¾	37	405	42	35
Do. pref.	6	6.64	91	89¾	91	90	1363	94¾	82½
Do. voting	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	37½	31
Tractions—									
Barcelona (par $50)	1	...	67	63	67	62	58	67	33½
Brazilian, c.	6	3.22	187⅝	180¾	187	183	35259	197⅝	102½
Do. pref.	6	3.87	155¾	153	155	154½	1195	155¾	104
Detroit Un. Rly.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	5	2
Duluth-Superior	$2	8.00	26	25	25	26	102	30⅝	25
Illinois Trac., pref.	6	6.09	..	...	...	...	...	43½	42¼
Minneapolis S.S.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	98½	98½
Mexican Trams.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	21	19¼
Montreal Trams.	10	5.55	180¼	180¼	180¼	180	2	200	169
Ottawa Traction	4	6.06	66	65½	65½	66	12	70	64
Porto Rico Rlys., c.	2	2.80	..	...	...	...	...	70⅝	59
Do. pref.	7	7.36	..	...	...	...	...	97	90
Twin City, c.	4	7.69	52½	51¾	52¼	52⅝	319	66	48⅝
Do. pref.	7	6.82	102½	102½	102½	103	20	103	100
Winnipeg Elec., c.	2	2.54	80	77½	80	79	903	80	60¾
Do. pref.	7	6.60	106	105	106	105	68	106	100¾
Textiles—									
Can. Conn. Cotton, pref.	4	8.84	..	...	...	...	...	50	36
Can. Converters	7	7.10	..	...	...	...	...	107½	92
Can. Cottons, com.	8	6.95	120	120	120	115	35	132	115
Do. pref.	6	6.06	..	...	...	...	...	100½	95
Can. Woollens, com.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	10	5
Do. pref.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	63½	59¾
Cosmos Imp., c. (no par)	.	...	29	28½	28¾	29	1780	30	13
Do. pref.	7	7.00	100	99½	100	99	105	101	91¼
Dom. Textile, c. (no par)	$5	4.16	120	118⅞	120½	120¾	525	122¾	105
Do. pref.	7	5.73	122	121½	121½	123	75	123	117
Monarch Knit, c.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	7½	7½
Do. pref.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	54	49
Montreal Cottons, c.	6	5.21	..	...	...	...	...	117	110
Do. pref.	7	6.14	..	...	...	...	...	118	114
Penmans, c. (no par)	$4	5.13	78½	78	78	78	150	79	70
Do. pref.	6	5.76	..	...	...	...	...	105	100
Wabasso Cotton (no par)	6	5.21	115	109	115	109½	2000	116	84
General Industrials—									
Amer. Sales, c. (par $20)	4	6.34	63	62½	63	62½	13	75	60
Do. pref.	7	6.88	101¾	101	101	102	55	102	97½
Asbestos Co., c. (no par)	.	...	30	29	30	30	2909	31¼	20
Do. pref.	7	7.60	93	92	93	92	906	95½	82¾
Brant. Cord., pf. (par $25)	8	9.52	21½	21	21½	21	120	25	21
Building Products, pref.	7	7.10	99½	99¼	99¼	98	55	99½	93½
Burt, F. N., c. (par $25)	$3	4.76	63	62½	62½	62½	280	66	56½
Canada Cement, c.	6	3.27	185½	180	181⅝	185½	2072	190½	124½
Do. pref.	7	5.73	123	122	122	123	70	124	116
C. Ind. Alc. (no par)	$1.28	3 76	34¼	33⅝	34	33¾	8607	35	21¼
Can Oil, c. (no par)	$1	4.50	..	...	...	...	...	24⅞	21
Do. pref.	8	6.83	118¼	118¼	118¼	118⅛	10	121	115½
Can. Bronze, c. (no par)	.	...	49	46½	48	48	415	50¼	43
Do. pref.	7	6.93	101	100	101	100	150	101	98½
Crow's Nest Coal	6	11.00	55	54	54	55	62	71⅛	50
Dom. Glass, c.	7	5.82	121	119½	120	121	135	125½	104
Do. pref.	7	6.11	114½	114½	114½	113¼	20	115	111½
Dom. Rubber, pref.	7	9.33	..	...	...	...	...	30	24
E. Theat., c. (par $25)	.	...	29	29	29	30	1	30	24
Do. pref.	7	7.21	..	...	...	...	...	97	92½
Famous Players, com.	.	...	30½	30½	30½	32	5	32	20
Do. pref.	8	8.33	96	95¾	95¾	96	20	101	93½
Gilman com.	6	5.45	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	20	112	109⅞
Do. pref.	7	6.08	115	115	115	115	1	125	110
Goodyear Tire, pref.	7	6.78	104	102¼	104	103	195	109	94½
Hayes Wheel, c. (no par)	.	...	32¾	32½	32½	32½	425	34⅛	27¾
Do. pref.	7	7.21	97	97	97	97	25	98	91
Holt, Henfrew, c.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	45	43
Do. pref.	7	7.60	..	...	...	...	...	92	85
Hunt's, Ltd., c. (no par)	.	...	28¼	24	28¼	24	35	28¼	20
Do. pref.	7	7.60	92	92	92	92	13	95	90
Inter. Nickel, com.	$2	3.07	67½	65¼	65½	67	11842	75	38
King Edward Hotel	$1	...	40	40	40	37	15	60	20
Lake Ont. Brew. (no par)	$2	6.89	30	29	29	29½	256	31½	24
L. Secord, c. (no par)	.	...	39	38	39	38½	255	40	26
Do .pref.	7	5.95	120	117½	117½	118	135	122	102
Lyall Construction	.	...	30	30	30	30	6	45¾	25
Loew's, com.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	47	38
Do. pref.	7	7.00	..	...	...	...	...	105	96½
Muirhead's, c. (no par)	50c	...	12	11	11	12	225	12½	8⅞
Do. pref. (par $10)	1	...	13½	13	13	13½	205	13½	10⅞
Nat. Brew., c. (no par)	4	5.22	79½	76	78	77	6716	79½	65
Do. pref.	7	6.46	108¼	108¼	108¼	107½	81	110	105
National Brick, com.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	10	8
Do. pref.	7	12.50	..	...	...	...	...	81	56
Pacific Burt, com.	6	6.25	96	96	96	96	28	100	87
Do. pref.	7	6.43	110	110	110	109	2	109	102
Port Hope San., com.	4	2.42	165	165	165	145½	15	165	125
Do. pref.	7	6.54	..	...	...	...	...	108	90
Rogers, Wm., com.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	80	64
Do. pref.	7	7.00	..	...	...	...	...	102	92
Seagram (no par)	.	...	21½	21	21	21½	2780	28⅞	15
Sher-Williams, com.	6	3.42	..	...	...	...	...	175	142
Do. pref.	7	5.83	120	120	120	120	25	120½	117
Standard Chem., pref.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	20	15
Stanfords, c. (no par)	.	...	20½	20	20	19	53	20½	19
Do. pref.	7	7.86	89½	88½	89½	89	57	92	88½
Sterling Coal	4	13.33	27	27	27	28½	15	36	28½
Tooke Bros., c. (new)	.	...	15	15	15	15	45	16	15
Do. pref.	7	9.79	..	...	...	...	...	72½	65
Tuckett Tobacco, com. (new)	4	5.00	..	...	...	...	...	80	69
Do. pref.	7	6.36	110	110	110	105	75	110	103¾
Woods Mfg., com.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	46	39
Do. pref.	7	9.18	..	...	...	...	...	89	76
Trust and Loan—									
Can. Landed (par $50)	10+1	5.23	105	105	105	103	55	105	94
Can. Permanent	12	5.10	235	234	234	232	51	235	216⅛
Colonial Invest. (par $10)	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	7	5
Huron & Erie	2½	4.96	..	...	...	...	...	152⅛	139
Landed Banking	9	5.23	..	...	...	...	...	172	161
Mont. Loan (par $50)	12+1	6.91	..	...	...	...	...	52¾	47
National Trust	12	4.78	..	...	...	...	...	255	232
Ont. Loan (par $50)	12	5.12	..	...	...	...	...	117	111
Real Estate Loan	7	6.86	..	...	...	...	...	105	100
Toronto Gen. Trusts	12	4.89	..	...	...	...	...	246	220
Toronto Mtge. (par $50)	10+1	5.27	..	...	...	...	...	105½	100
Union Trust	7	6.16	..	...	...	...	...	113½	104
Economic Trust	.	...	53	53	53	53	10	53	53
CURB AND UNLISTED MARKETS									
Anticosti, pref.	7	7.12	..	...	...	...	...	98⅝	98
Attendu Engine (par $1)	.	...	16	15⅞	15⅞	16	65	35½	14
B.C. Oilfields (par $5)	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	2⅜	2
Beacon Oil	.	...	15½	15	15	16	83	20¾	15
Belding, com.	6	8.21	..	...	...	...	...	88	67
Do. pref.	7	7.23	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	5	100	96¾
Brading Brew. (no par)	$2	...	..	...	...	...	...	35½	20
Brew. & Distil. (par $5)	5	...	7	7	7	6½	40	7	4½
Brit. Amer. Oil (no par)	80c	3.07	27	26	26¾	26½	5932	28	20
Can. Brewing (no par)	.	...	25½	25	25	25½	905	30½	23
Can. Celanese (no par)	.	...	85	74	82½	74⅝	470	85	52¾
Do. pref.	.	...	94	93	93	92	10	94	88
Can. Light & Power	.	...	42	42	42	44	5	55	20
Can. Nor. Pr., c. (no par)	.	...	55½	55	55	54	52	55½	42
Do. pref.	7	7.14	..	...	...	...	...	100	98
Carling Brew. (no par)	$2	...	29	27⅛	28¼	27¾	1400	29½	22⅞
Cockshutt, pref.	4	5.00	80	77	80	77¼	350	82	67
Continental Oil	$1	...	..	...	...	...	...	22¼	16½
Cosgrave Brew. (par $10)	5	5.88	9	8½	8½	8¾	295	12	6
Cooksville Shale Brick, c.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	14	10¾
Do. pref.	4	7.40	54	54	54	54	5	54	50½
Com. Alcohol (no par)	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	70	15
Cuneo Press	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	58⅞	58
Dom. Engineering	8	4.21	190	190	190	190	40	190	135
Dom. Power, pref.	7	6.98	..	...	...	...	...	101	100¾
Dryden Power (no par)	.	...	13¼	13	13¼	12½	100	15½	9½
E. Dairies, c. (no par)	.	...	43	41¾	43	41½	458	43	20½
Do. pref.	7	7.10	98¼	98¼	98¼	98½	15	98½	94
Eng. Elec., c. (no par)	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	18½	15½
Do. pref.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	95	72½
Foothills Oil	.	...	3.25	2.50	3.00	2.50	7435	3.25	2.00
Good. & Worts (no par)	$1	2.02	49½	47½	49¾	49½	1035	64	43¼
Chas. Gurd, com.	50c	...	43	39	41¾	39	4255	43	28⅞
Do. pref.	7	7.29	96	96	96	95	50	96	93
Hiram Walker (no par)	$2	3.84	52¾	48¾	51¼	49	13208	57¼	28½
Illinois Power, pref.	7	7.00	100	100	100	101	335	101	98
Imperial Oil (no par)	$1+50c	2.72	55	49	52¼	49	37798	55	37¾
Imp. Tob., c. (par $5)	6	3.33	10	8½	9	8⅝	6285	10	6¾
Inter. Petrol., (no par)	75c	2.34	32	30	31½	30	2765	35¼	28
Inter. Power, com.	.	...	25	24¾	24¾	24½	336	27	14½
Do. pref.	.	...	89	89	89	86	20	90½	85
Loew's London, com.	25+5c	...	..	...	...	...	...	5⅜	4½
Manitoba Power (no par)	.	...	62½	61	61½	60¾	290	62½	50
McColl, com. (no par)	80c	1.86	45	43¼	45	44	2576	46	22½
Mitchell, J. S.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	32	28
Mount Royal, com.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	6	3
Do. pref.	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	55¾	40
Perfection Glass	.	...	6	6	6	7	100	8	6
North Bak. (no par)	.	...	29⅝	28½	29	28¾	1465	36¾	25
N. Star Oil, c. (par $5)	.	...	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.75	100	2.55	1.15
Do. pref. (par $5)	7	...	4.95	4.90	4.90	4.90	130	5.01	4.90
N.S. Car, c. (no par)	.	...	23¾	22½	23	22	505	25	18¼
Ott. Mtl. Pr., c. (no par)	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	25	19
Do, pref. (par $50)	7	7.14	..	...	...	...	...	49	47
Ott. Riv. Pr. (no par)	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	26	23
Paton Mfg., c. (no par)	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	60	25
Do. pref.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	100	95
Port Alfred, pref.	7	7.29	96	96	96	95½	25	97½	95
Power Corrp., c. (no par)	.	...	53	50	51	52½	10956	58½	27¼
Do. pref.	6	.618	97	96	97	95½	116	97½	94
St. Maur. Power	4	...	146	144	144	146	235	152	96
St. Maur. Valley, com.	.	...	57	56¾	57	57	76	57½	47
Do. pref.	7	7.17	97½	97	97½	96¾	90	98	94½
Simpson, Robt., pref.	6	5.88	..	...	...	...	...	102	100
Port Alfred, com.	.	...	60½	60½	60½	60	110	60½	55
Sovereign Secs. (par $5)	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	200	150
St. Law. Pap., c. (no par)	.	...	58	52	55	39	380	63	35
Do. pref.	8	7.52	106¼	106¼	106	106	5	108	104
Standard Clay	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	40	38
Toronto Brew. (no par)	.	...	11	11	11	11	115	18⅛	11
United Secs., com.	.	...	64	60	60	50	115	70½	43½
Do. pref.	6	5.71	105	104	105	104	43	105¼	103¼
Volcanic Oil	$2.52	...	25½	25	25½	25½	342	47¼	23
Do. Rts.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	150	95
Venezuelan Pete. (par $5)	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	7½	6¼
Wallace Sand	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	2¼
Wolthausen (no par)	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	19	18
Zimmerknit (no par)	.	...	22¼	20⅛	20⅛	22¼	337	23	18
Do. pref.	7	7.77	89½	89½	89½	90	25	91¼	89½

A. D. WATTS & CO.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange
Members Montreal Curb Market

ANNOUNCE

Opening of their New Board Room at

330 BAY STREET
(Ground Floor)

TORONTO—MONTREAL—MINING—NEW YORK STOCKS

FAST PRIVATE WIRES TO NEW YORK AND MONTREAL

Elgin 7351-7352-7353

A.J.Pattison,Jr.&Co. LIMITED

INVESTMENT BANKERS

BONDS AND SHARES

"Specialists Unlisted Bonds and Stocks"

219 Bay Street, (Ground Floor) Toronto Elgin: 5101-[illegible]

Pulp & Paper

Brompton's Newsprint Mill Betters Profits

But No New Developments in Company Responsible for Present Strength of Shares on Market — New Mill Said to be Earning $2 a Share

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—There have been apparently no new developments in the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company to account for the recent appreciation in the common shares—but current rumor indicates that the new newsprint addition to the plant at Bromptonville is earning net profits at the rate of $300,000 per annum.

The new mill went into operation at the beginning of 1927. There is no doubt that the profits from the enlarged operations of the company will be substantial, more especially as Brompton has not had to search out markets for its newsprint output, but has sold its total production to large publishing interests in the U.S. An addition to the net profits after all charges of $300,000 would mean additional earnings on the common stock of about $2 per share per annum.

Last year the company earned $3.50 per share on its 140,000 shares of no par value common outstanding. Presuming that earnings from the other departments of the company's activities are maintained at last year's level, it can be seen that earnings during the present year, if the gossip be correct, will be about $5.50 on the common.

Profits Per Ton Produced

The new Brompton mill produces 110 tons of newsprint daily. On a 300 days a year basis, the output would amount to 33,000 tons annually. Taking into consideration only Brompton's fixed charges, a net profit of $300,000 annually from the new mill amounts to a profit of less than $10 a ton on the output—a figure which does not seem large especially as it does not take into consideration interest on the preferred shares or on the equity in the company.

The four pulp and paper plants of the Brompton Pulp and Paper company have a more varied output than any of the other Canadian pulp and paper companies. This was regarded as one of the favorable points about the company's operations, but, due to poor markets in the U. S., the earnings of the company's U. S. subsidiaries have not been in line with the total amount invested in plant and equipment in that country. Thus, over the past years, the common shares of Brompton have failed to respond to the generally buoyant tone, which has forced the prices of other companies' stock upward.

Location of Plants

The Canadian plants are located at East Angus and Bromptonville, P. Q., and the two American plants at Groveton and Claremont, New Hampshire.

The entire newsprint output of 230 tons daily is now purchased by one of the largest publishing interests in the United States. Thus the company is not handicapped by the part-time operations which have prevailed in other newsprint companies. The company's production includes newsprint, sulphite pulp, sulphate pulp wrapping paper, pulpboard, groundwood pulp, kraft and fine papers.

The East Angus newsprint mill turns out sufficient groundwood for the company's newsprint production. The surplus sulphite pulp from East Angus goes across to the Claremont, New Hampshire, mill, whilst some unbleached sulphite comes over from the mill at Groveton, New Hampshire to be used in the production of newsprint. Some of the company's Canadian production is used as the raw material in its U. S. mills, and some of the U. S. production is used as the raw material for the Canadian mills.

Apparently, the real strength of the company lies in its timber resources—with the depletion of the timber generally on this continent, it seems certain that over a term of years Brompton cannot fail but to reap a better profit from these assets which are favorably located as far as markets are concerned.

At the moment, Brompton seems to be in a better position to make progress than has been the case for some years. The bonded debt has been increased, owing to the addition of the new newsprint machine, which went into operation at the beginning of 1927, but its high interest bearing bonds have all been refunded. It has an assured market for its newsprint production. The bettered position of the company was reflected about a year ago, when the common shares went on an annual $2 dividend basis. During the current year earnings have increased owing to an increased output of newsprint. Eventually, it seems reasonable to presume that conditions will be such that its U. S. mills will make increased earnings—although the results to date have not been particularly satisfactory. While 1926 witnessed a decline in both gross and net earnings, there seems to be every reason for anticipating an improvement in the future.

The reason why Brompton shares do not sell higher is due to two factors. First, depression which exists in the pulp and paper industry at the present time, and second, owing to the fact that for some years the outlook for the company has been somewhat better than the actual results have justified.

Brompton common is still a speculation, but a speculation which is unharmed by the failure of the company to do as well as many anticipated some years ago.

The company produces box-board, kraft, manila and fibre paper. Specialty papers are produced in its U. S. mills. The capacity of the Canadian mills is 230 tons of newsprint, 55 tons of box-board, 25 tons of kraft, manila and fibre paper daily. It owns 282,102 acres of freehold land, and 633,767 acres of Crown timber limits, estimated to contain nearly 6,000,000 cords of pulpwood. The company has practically the exclusive use for logging purposes of the St. Francis River, from the location of the mills to the head waters. This greatly facilitates logging operations and the transport of timber cut by the company or purchased from settlers.

Wayagamack to Increase Dividend Disbursement?

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The monthly market letter published by Craig, Luther and Irvine forecasts an increase in the dividend of the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company. Dealing with the betterment in the position of the company, the letter says, in part: "The betterment included both its kraft paper and its newsprint departments. The company has made a marked success of the innovation of providing kraft paper for cement containers of a markedly waterproof character. In addition, the second year of operations of its newsprint mill under favorable leasing terms, is resulting in substantial net profits, in spite of the enforced curtailment of capacity production by most of the newsprint mills. Current earnings are running well ahead of last year, which itself showed a considerable margin over dividend requirements. An increase in the dividend rate may be anticipated in due course."

Spanish River Paper Co. Profit is Lower for 1927; But Assets Are Growing

The annual report of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Co. for the year ended June 30, 1927, shows, as was expected, a drop in profits. This was due to the situation that has prevailed in the newsprint industry since a number of additional machines of great capacity created a surplus of product. About the time the industry got in position to market a greater quantity of newsprint, there was a noticeable slackening of demand in the United States. Business has been moving along on a slower scale throughout the United States and the volume of advertising in daily newspapers has been lower.

Taking the long view, however, the outlook for such companies as Spanish River hardly can be surpassed, assuming that there continues to be efficient management of the enterprise. With a net profit, after appropriations for depreciation, taxes and funded debt, of less than any post-war year, the balance sheet of the company shows a marked improvement over the previous year, as will be observed from the accompanying tables.

Position Improves

Comparing the current balance sheet with those of previous years, it is discovered that property account has grown from $32,387,262 to $33,814,181; that investments have grown from $816,875 to $1,077,500; that funded debt has been reduced from $10,486,607 to $9,902,640 through operation of sinking funds and otherwise.

Current assets show some reduction, from $11,474,322 to $10,488,732 and current liabilities are up from $1,643,243 to $1,852,557.

The directors' report, signed by George H. Mead, president, points to the substantial increase in the property account and to the acquisition during the year of a holding in the Ste. Anne Paper Co., recently built at Beaupre, Que., which is now in operation. Mention is made of the resignation of P. B. Wilson as vice-president and comptroller. Mr. Wilson is now with the newsprint board.

Summary of Balance Sheet

Assets—	1927	1926	1925
	$	$	$
Fix. assets, pr.	33,814,181	32,387,262	31,817,397
Investments	1,077,500	816,875	491,875
Curr. assets	10,488,732	11,474,322	11,903,161
Res. for S. F.	151,379	148,754	......
Deferred	451,684	457,776	469,690
Total	45,983,476	45,284,989	44,682,123
Liabilities—			
Pref. stock	8,619,500	8,619,500	8,619,500
Com. stock	9,447,000	9,447,000	9,447,000
Funded debt	9,902,640	10,486,607	10,920,140
Current liabs.	1,852,557	1,643,243	2,475,489
Reserves	8,986,831	8,079,330	6,761,670
Surplus	7,174,948	7,009,309	6,458,324
Total	45,983,476	45,284,989	44,682,123
Working cap.	8,636,175	9,831,079	9,427,672

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
Net Earnings	$3,065,261	$3,743,448	$3,851,645	$5,038,029	$4,008,155	$3,361,537	$4,836,001
Less: Int. on Bds	665,903	695,046	751,558	766,052	888,178	950,645	744,371
Res. for Dep.	584,246	602,500	550,515	792,317	736,560	475,975	628,480
Res. fr Tx, etc.	100,000	250,000	265,000	360,000	200,000	150,000	500,000
Net Profits	1,715,112	2,195,902	2,284,571	3,119,660	2,183,417	1,784,917	2,963,150
Less Appropriations of:							
Pref. Dividends	603,365	603,365	603,365	603,365	603,365	603,365	603,365
Com. divs.	661,290	661,290	661,290	661,290	661,290	629,685	629,685
Prop. paid to Bondholders	140,517	140,517	140,517	140,517	140,517	137,005	137,005
Special Reserve	144,301	239,745	220,563	400,000	....	317,765	304,097
Surp. for Year	165,639	550,985	658,836	1,314,488	778,245	97,096	1,288,998
Add Pre. Sur.	7,009,309	6,458,324	5,799,488	4,485,000	2,446,892	2,349,796	1,060,798
Add Res.	....	....	....	....	1,259,863	....	....
Bal. Car. Fwd.	$7,174,948	$7,009,309	$6,458,324	$5,799,488	$4,485,000	$2,446,892	$2,349,796

Dividend Record and Earnings on Capital Stock—

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
Pref. Earned	19.89	25.36	24.87	29.92	23.70	15.43	29.26
Paid	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Common, Earned	11.76	16.85	16.31	20.91	15.13	8.08	21.33
Paid	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Stock Range—							
Preferred, High	121	120	126⅛	120½	108	98	95
Low	110¼	107½	112	105½	94	67	51⅞
Common, High	106½	111¾	111⅞	114⅝	103	90¼	89½
Low	97	96	96	95¾	82¾	52⅛	44

Wabasso Cottons are Canada's best

WABASSO COTTONS are equal to the finest products of the English mills in beauty, fineness of texture and durability. And they are made in Canada — from only the finest grade of raw materials.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED
Three Rivers, Que.

PRICE BROTHERS & COMPANY LIMITED

NEWSPRINT PAPER AND LUMBER
Head Office
QUEBEC, P.Q.

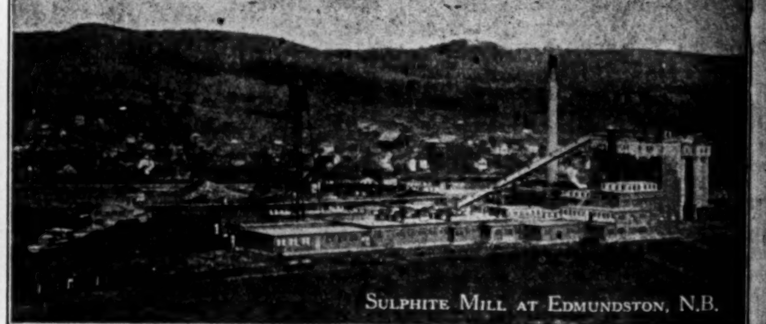
Annual Capacity: 150,000 Tons of Groundwood Pulp. Mills at Chicoutimi and Val Jalbert, P.Q.

Quebec Pulp and Paper Mills
Limited

Executive Office: CHICOUTIMI, P.Q.
Cable Address: "SAGUENAY, CHICOUTIMI"

H. S. FERGUSON
Member Eng. Inst. Can.; Am. Soc. C. E.; Am. Soc. M. E.
Consulting Engineer
200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Pulp and Paper Mills — Power Developments

FRASER COMPANIES LIMITED
EDMUNDSTON, N.B.
Lumber :: Bleached Sulphite Pulp :: Fine Papers



Sulphite Mill at Edmundston, N.B.

Investment Securities
Newman, Sweezey & Co.
LIMITED
136 St. James Street — Montreal

PORT ALFRED PULP & PAPER CORPORATION
Newsprint and Sulphite Pulp
HEAD OFFICE:
CANADA CEMENT COMPANY BUILDING
MONTREAL, P.Q.
Mills at PORT ALFRED, P.Q.

Canadian Paperboard Company Limited
Largest Manufacturers of Paperboard in Canada
Mills at Montreal, P.Q., Campbellford, Ont., Frankford, Ont.
HEAD OFFICE: 2 Seigneurs Street MONTREAL

Abitibi Power & Paper Company
Limited
NEWSPRINT
IROQUOIS FALLS, ONT.

The Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd.
SAULT STE. MARIE, CANADA
Manufacturers of News Print Paper

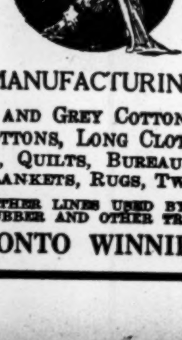
Production—720 tons daily.
Mills at
Sault Ste. Marie, Espanola, and Sturgeon Falls, Ont.

St. Maurice Valley Corporation

Successors to
Belgo-Canadian Paper Company, Limited, Shawinigan Falls, P.Q.
St. Maurice Paper Company, Limited, Three Rivers, P.Q.
Yearly Output—255,000 Tons Newsprint
Head Office:
MONTREAL-QUEBEC

The Laurentide Company
Limited
Manufacturers of
Ground Wood - Sulphite Pulp
Wood Boards and Newsprint Paper
GRAND'MERE - QUEBEC

DOMINION TEXTILE CO., LIMITED



MANUFACTURING
ALL LINES OF WHITE AND GREY COTTONS, PRINTS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, PILLOW COTTONS, LONG CLOTHS, CAMBRICS, DUCKS, BAGS, TWILLS, DRILLS, QUILTS, BUREAU COVERS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING, YARNS, BLANKETS, RUGS, TWINES, NARROW FABRICS AND NUMEROUS OTHER LINES USED BY MANUFACTURERS IN RUBBER AND OTHER TRADES.
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

DAILY ELECTRIC OUTPUT RECORDS SLIGHT DECLINE

Decline in July Seasonal in Character — Exports Steady

Electricity generated in central electric stations in Canada during July last, while less than in the preceding month, was greater than in the corresponding month of any previous year on record. Altogether, 945,546 thousand kilowatt hours were produced as compared with 961,358 thousand in June and 903,795 in July, 1926. The drop during this period was more or less seasonal in character and does not indicate any diminishment in demand.

It has been noticeable in the past few years that despite heavy increases in installations, consumption has kept pace. Production in 1925 for example ranged from a low of 725,022 thousand to a high of 931,093 thousand. The following year, the range had advanced to 843,289 thousand and 1,053,019 thousand, respectively. In comparing the figures of the first seven months of this year, with a similar period in other years, a corresponding advance is noted.

On the total electricity generated in July, 931,262 thousand is credited to water power and the balance fuel. This was distributed as follows, in thousand kilowatt hours: (water power) Maritimes, 8,522; Quebec, 348,377; Ontario, 434,003; Prairie Provinces 64,808, and British Columbia, 75,522; (generated by fuel) Prairie Provinces, 10,352 and all others 3,932. The difference, or 138,083 thousand, represents exports during the month.

Daily Output Lower

Analysis of the Government's data shows that the average daily output of all central electric stations in July was 30,502 thousands. This compares with 32.045 in the preceding month and 29,154 thousands in June, 1926. The daily average for each of the five economic areas as applied to electricity generated by water power shows a drop. That generated by fuel, on the other hand, recorded a slight advance. Average daily exports totaled 4,454 thousands, which is the fifth highest registered since the record was established.

Since it is true that the daily energy production for each month during the past four years has shown a marked increase over the production in the corresponding month of the previous year, rate of increase rather than absolute volume of production is the significant index of improvement, according to a recent bulletin of the Royal Bank on the value power output figures as an index of industrial trend. The improvement shown during 1926, as compared with 1925 was much greater than that shown in 1927 as compared with 1926.

Data Still Incomplete

The marked improvement shown during the past year occurred at a time when a corresponding improvement was taking place in the volume of manufacturing activity. While this fact would tend to indicate that these statistics give an accurate index of manufacturing activity, it is still too early to attach much importance to this coincidence. Between 1925 and 1926 there was an increase of 350,000 tons in newsprint production in Canada. Newsprint production requires a large amount of power. During the first half of 1927 there has also been a marked increase in newsprint production and there are a sufficient number of newsprint mills which will begin operations during the second half of 1927 and the early part of 1928, so that this one factor should have a marked influence upon electric energy statistics.

A further factor which will make for increased use of energy during 1928 will be the electro-chemical manufacturing of the Aluminum Co. of Canada. Both newsprint and aluminum require such large units of energy that their effect upon power statistics is much more marked than that which would result from a very great increase in general manufacturing activity. It seems evident that power statistics in Canada have not been collected for a sufficient length of time to warrant their use in the close interpretation of the industrial changes.

Cement Industry Sets New Output Record for All Time

A further advance to a new high record for the cement industry in Canada, is indicated in revised statistics for 1926 issued by the Bureau of Statistics. Shipments during the year amounted to 8,707,021 barrels, valued at $13,013,283, as compared with sales of 8,116,597 barrels at $14,046,704 in the preceding year.

Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia are the sources of Canadian production. Nova Scotia was formerly a producer of puzzalon cement from blast furnace slag, but this has been discontinued in recent years. Quebec mills occupied the leading position in 1926, with a sales total of 3,727,377 barrels; Ontario mills came next with 3,398,860 barrels; the Manitoba sales were 50.2 per cent. higher in 1926 than in 1925 and amounted to 612,155 barrels; British Columbia also reported an appreciable increase to a total of 544,863 barrels; and Alberta mills took part in the general augmentation of production with an increase of 7.05 per cent.

The seven firms operating in the cement industry last year reported a total capital investment of $41,380,000. Employees engaged in this industry numbered 2,340; their total earnings amounting to $3,052,662. Fuel and electricity costs reached the sum of $3,424,156, of which $2,675,162 was expended for fuel and $748,994 for electric power. Plant equipment included 1,166 electric motors, with a total rating of 67,700 h.p.

Portland cement to the amount of 21,114 barrels, valued at $77,866 was imported during 1926. The average value of the imported cement was $3.68 per barrel, while in the preceding year, the average was $2.89. Exportations of this commodity were recorded at 285,932 barrels, invoiced at $358,231.

See Long-Pull Attractions in National Cash Shares

Wall Street Journal, replying to an inquiry regarding National Cash Register, which has many Canadian stock holders, says:

National Cash Register Co. is one of the world's dominant factors in its field. The company is making a strong bid for foreign business, where it expects large future growth, and at present is doing a third of its business abroad. It has a sizable factory in Berlin.

The company has a simple capital structure, without any funded debt. There are 1,100,000 shares of no par A stock, publicly owned, and 400,000 shares of no par B stock, in normal times having control and largely owned by officers and employees. After $3 annual dividends (which are cumulative) on the A stock, the B stock is entitled to $3 non-cumulative dividends, after which the two classes participate equally, share for share, in any further distribution.

Since 1921, National Cash Register's sales and profits have expanded steadily, except last year. In part, the 1926 showing was due to temporary factors, and also to decreased foreign business, in both of which directions improvement now is being noted. In first quarter of this year, for example, foreign sales were 24 per cent. ahead of the same period of the preceding year.

Last year the company earned $6,760,639, which was equal to $5.50 a share on combined A and B stock, and which compared with net of $7,776,024 in 1925. In the first half of this year, earnings were $3,302,166, or $2.20 a share on the A and B shares, against $3,167,581 in the first half of 1926. On June 30, last, National Cash Register had current assets of $33,627,129, and current liabilities of $5,015,028, a ratio of better than six to one. There were no notes payable.

Currently, National Cash Register A sells around 46, which compares with the year's low of 39⅞ and high of 46⅞. Present price is about ten times earnings. The yield is 7 per cent., which is good for the time particularly in view of the rather stable character of the company's business. These factors suggest attractive long-pull features for the stock.

Dividends Declared

	Rate	Date	Record
Belding, pref.	1¾%	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Page-Hersey, com.	75c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Do., pref.	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Hiram Walkers	50c.	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Canadian Oil pref.	2%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
East Koot. pr. pfd.	1¾%	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Can. Car pref.	1¾%	Oct. 10	Sept. 26
C. P. R. com.	2½%	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
Do., pref.	2%	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
Ott. & Hull Pr. pref.	1¾%	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Mont. Cotton com.	1½%	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Do., pfd.	1¾%	Sept. 15	Aug. 30
Mtl. Loan & Mort.	3%	Sept. 15	Aug. 30
Belgo Paper, Com.	1½%	Oct. 10	Sept. 30
Do., pfd.	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 2
Cosgrave Br.	1¼%	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Keeley Silver	8%	Sept. 15	Sept. 1
Cooksville Brick	1%	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Lake Shore Mines	10+10%	Sept. 15	Sept. 1
How. Smith Paper, pf.	2%	Oct. 10	Sept. 30
Central Can. Loan	3%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Gooderham & Worts	25c	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Landed Bkg. & Loan	2½%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Port Alf. Pulp pfd.	1¾%	Sept. 15	Sept. 1
Mackay, com.	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 3
Do. pref.	1%	Oct. 1	Sept. 3
Canada Landed	2½%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Huron & Erie Mtge.	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Muirheads Caf. com.	50c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Can. Mtge. Invest.	3%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Bank of Nova Scotia	4%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Winnipeg Elec. pfd.	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 6
Bell Telephone	2%	Oct. 15	Sept. 23
Dominion Bank	3%	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Carling Brew.	50c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Shawinigan	50c.	Oct. 10	Sept. 23
Can. Permanent	3%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Hayes Wheels, pfd.	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Power Corp., pf.	1½%	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Can. North. Pr. pfd.	1¾%	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Ontario Loan	3%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Wabasso	$1+50c.	Oct. 3	Sept. 15
Nat. Brew. com.	$1	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., pref.	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
West. Can. Flour	35c.	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Do., pref.	1⅝%	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Brazilian	1½%	Oct. 15	Sept. 15
Hillcrest Coll. com.	1½%	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Do., pref.	1¾%	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
St. Maur. Valley pfd.	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Can. Bakeries, 1st pfd.	$1.75	Sept. 15	Sept. 7
Ham. U. Theatre pf.	3½%	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Toronto mtge.	2½%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Toronto Gen. Trusts	3%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Chas. Gurd pref.	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., com.	50c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
St. Maur. Pr. com.	1%	Oct. 15	Sept. 30

Detroit Bridge Co. is Making Good Headway on Project

A large part of the property necessary for the landing of the bridge on the Canadian side has already been purchased by the Detroit International Bridge Co. The company can resort to expropriation, but wherever practicable, is purchasing the property without this procedure. Borings for bed-rock for the landing pier and bridge anchors have been completed and construction is starting at once.

The recent offering of $12,000,000 Detroit International Bridge first mortgage 6½ per cent. bonds and $8,000,000 participating 7 per cent. debentures was very heavily over-subscribed on the opening of the subscription books. The popularity of these issues was due not only to the splendid record of bridge securities in the United States, but also to the realization of the great need for such a structure between Detroit and the Border Cities of Canada.

It is estimated that the first year of operation, first mortgage bond interest will be earned more than 2½ times, and by 1941 approximately 8¾ times. On the same basis debenture interest in the first year should be earned more than twice, and by 1941 more than ten times.

The debentures will participate to the extent of an extra 3 per cent. in any surplus earnings. On the basis of traffic estimates, it is likely this extra participation will be paid shortly after the opening of the bridge.

THE SHERIDAN NURSERIES LIMITED

offer

CANADIAN GROWN

Evergreens, Trees, Shrubs, Perennials, Alpines, Vines, Roses

4 St. Thomas St., Toronto 5

The Royal Bank of Canada

APPRAISALS REPORTS INVESTIGATIONS

Industrials—Public Utilities—Natural Resources

How much is it worth?

THE establishment of "Fair Market Value" today requires the application of tested standards, rather than dogmatic opinion.

Recognition of this scientific basis of valuation is seen in the nation-wide endorsement of CANADIAN APPRAISAL service

Canadian Appraisal Company Limited

Montreal Toronto Winnipeg New York

DO YOU VALUE RELIABLE INFORMATION?

Over $9,500,000 in cash was paid as dividends by the gold and silver mines of Ontario last year.

DID YOU GET YOUR SHARE?

Two years ago we advised the purchase of Teck-Hughes at $1.35. Now the mine has entered the dividend paying stage and the stock is selling above $7.50.

At the present time, we strongly recommend a **LISTED** stock, representing a **WORKING** property and selling right now below **TEN CENTS**, which we certainly believe has a brilliant chance to make good.

If you are interested in mining, and would like to know what this stock is, and why we recommend it, write your name and address on a post card, and mail it to us.

This does not obligate you to us in any way. **On listed and unlisted securities our means of obtaining the most reliable information assures you of that protection which conservative investors appreciate.**

PRUDENTIAL SECURITIES CO.

411 METROPOLITAN BLDG. TORONTO

Phone Elgin 0179-0170

Lougheed & Taylor, Limited

Calgary, Canada

Bond, Insurance, Estates, Farm Lands, Appraisals

We are well informed on the oil situation.

P. Lyall & Sons Construction Company, Limited

Toronto - Montreal - Ottawa

For Economy with Service Route Your Freight Shipments via

Canada Steamship Lines, LIMITED

Between Montreal Three Rivers Quebec

From Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton to Port Arthur, Fort William

Between Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Detroit

Woods Manufacturing Company, Limited

Jute and Cotton Bags	Tents
Hessians, Buckrams	Flags
Paddings and Twine	Tarpaulins
	Clothing and Cotton Fabrics

FACTORIES AT MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA WINNIPEG, WELLAND

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

These Typical Industries Have Chosen

ORILLIA

It does not always follow that because one industry seeks a particular location, that it will be equally suited to other industries. Specialized facilities may determine the decision; but when a considerable number of industries, in a wide range of fields, locate there, it is surely fair evidence that the general accommodations and facilities offered are broad enough to serve all industries.

It is because of this fact that Orillia draws attention to the extent and variety of her existing industries. They comprise: Woodworking industries. Furniture manufactories, sawmill and mining machinery, stoves and farm implements, hardware, garden tools, toys, display cases, electric furnaces, baby carriages, bathroom fittings, worsteds, clothing, hosiery and yarns, tannery and flour mills, boats, canoes and ship building, marble and brick works, and sundry other industries that co-operate with these or serve the general community.

These varied industries have found Orillia the most satisfactory location because of its available plant sites, cheap power, excellent transportation facilities, sound labor conditions and available raw materials.

Let Us Know Your Requirements

Perhaps we can assist in meeting your needs in Orillia

Apply for detailed Information to

R. H. STARR

Industrial Commissioner

Orillia, Ontario

Research

In our Research Department we have accurate data on the installation of Steam Plants in all parts of the world.

This wealth of experience includes engineering problems, the construction of fuel burning and steam generating equipment, and the development of steam from practically every known type of solid fuel.

Our experience is at your service.

Combustion Engineering Corporation Limited

Power Plant Equipment

MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO. LTD.

Makers of FIVE ROSES FLOUR

Mills at Montreal, Brantford, Keewatin, Portage la Prairie, Medicine Hat

CAPACITY, 20,000 BARRELS DAILY

President and Managing Director: FRANK S. MEIGHEN, C.M.G.

Vice-President & Gen'l. Manager: WM. W. HUTCHISON.

Directors:

R.M. BALLANTYNE, TANCREDE BIENVENU, HON.SIR LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G. GEO. V. HASTINGS, WALTER MOLSON, R. W. REFORD, ABNER KINGMAN, J. K. L. ROSS; N. J. BREEN.

Secretary, M. H. HUTCHISON; Treasurer, T. F. McNALLY; Asst. Treasurer, A. C. McMILLAN.

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD AIDS CANADA EXTEND FLAX AREA

Transplanting "J. S. W." Seed is Expected to Benefit This Country

Since the organization of the Empire Marketing Board in the early summer of 1926, upon the recommendation of the Imperial Economic Committee, measures have been taken to bring about a greater interest in Empire products and the production of such commodities for which the British Isles are now dependent upon from other countries.

The board came into being largely for the purpose of "furthering the marketing of Empire Produce in the United Kingdom." To this end large sums of money have been spent on newspaper, billboard and other forms of advertising in an effort to bring more forcibly to the attention of the British public the advantages of domestic or Dominion produce. The first few months of operation, however, showed that the object of the board was not to be gained entirely through the medium of advertising. It stretches back through retail shops and merchant houses, through cold storage warehouses and the holds of steamers to the distant harbors and railways and packing sheds and the yet more distant farms, where is transacted, no less than across the retailers' counter, the complicated business of Empire development and supply.

Accordingly certain sums of money were set aside for the purpose of research work. One of the first moves made by the Board along this line was to find a suitable area for the growing of flax seed to supplement the supplies of the United Kingdom which have been inadequate to meet the requirements of Northern Ireland linen manufacturers.

Northern Ireland, which is the centre of the Empire's linen trade, has an area of approximately 40,000 acres under flax. Owing to climatic conditions, the flax seed required has hitherto been obtained mainly from Russia, Holland and Belgium. During the war arrangements were made under which an extensive area in Ontario and western Canada was devoted to the growing of flax seed and in the years 1917 to 1920 considerable quantities were shipped to Northern Ireland.

Since the war, experiments in raising a new and improved variety of flax seed have been carried out at the Lamberg Research Station, Northern Ireland, and in the south of England. In spite of great difficulties, these efforts have met with success, and a new variety known as "J. W. S." flax seed has been produced in small quantities. It appears impossible for flax seed to be raised in sufficient quantities in the United Kingdom to supply the needs of Northern Ireland, but conditions in Canada are such as to hold out promise of a higher yield and larger supplies.

The Empire Marketing Board has accordingly approved a grant for the purchase of 25 tons of "J. W. S." flax seed from the Flax Development Society of England for delivery to the Canadian Department of Agriculture. The Canadian Department of Agriculture has distributed the seed to Canadian growers and will collect and clean the seed from this year's crop for distribution again in 1928. Northern Ireland is prepared to absorb all the surplus seed that may be available in this country up to and including the seed harvested in 1931.

In this manner, the Empire Marketing Board is performing an important function not only in creating a new industry for Canada, but in assuring an adequate supply of the best flax seed at all times. It is too early, of course, to determine the success of the new seed in this country, but there is every reason to believe that it can be successfully transplanted.

Davies Holders Deposit Certificates

It is reported that many holders of classes A and B shares of William Davies Co. are depositing their shares with National Trust Co. for conversion into the preferred and common shares of Canada Packers, Ltd.

The basis on which the William Davies Co. was to come into the merger was that consent was to be obtained from not less than 75 per cent. of both classes of shareholders. This consent was obtained on August 15th, and the merger was formally consummated immediately.

Canada Packers later decided to permit other holders of Davies A and B shares to convert their shares into shares of Canada Packers, on the basis of one new share of 7 per cent. preferred, $100 par value, for each two Davies A shares and one new no-par common for each Davies B. This privilege expires October 1st.

Europeans Outnumber British Migrants in Past 4 Months

Newcomers to Canada during the four months ended July last numbered 89,722, an increase of 39 per cent., when compared with the movement during the corresponding period of last year. April, May and June recorded substantial increases, but immigration in July showed a falling off from last year's figures, due to the Government embargo on continental immigrants.

Details of the country of origin, as prepared by the Department of Immigration and Colonization, show that the United Kingdom supplied 32,515 new citizens during this period; Germany, 6,695; Ruthenia, 6,702; Poland 5,167; Slovakia, 2,953; Scandinavia, 7,240; Hungary (Magyar), 3,898; Finland, 2,574. The aggregate total of all immigrants received from continental Europe in the four months was 47,443, or about 15,000 more than the number received from the United Kingdom.

Immigration from the United States during this period totalled 9,764. In addition, there were 18,038 returning Canadians.

H. G. SELFRIDGE

Retired at 43; Then Conquered London's Trade

H. Gordon Selfridge is Never Too Busy to Ride His Hobbies

H. Gordon Selfridge is now the owner of Whiteley's great London department store, in addition to his own immense business. This development leads Henry Johnston, Jr., to a tale of personal reminiscence in Canadian Grocer. For Mr. Johnson has personally known and followed the career of Selfridge for more than twenty years. He says:

Here was a man who began as errand boy in a Jackson, Michigan, general store at $1.50 per week. How he got into Marshall Field's, Chicago, I do not know; but after he got there he was one of those young men whom Field was said to have "made." That means that Field furnished the opportunity and Selfridge made himself.

Anyway, at the early age of 43, Selfridge had more than a million dollars cash capital and decided to retire. But he was too young and liked business too well. At that time there was in Chicago the famous department store of Schlesinger & Mayer—long established, rich and proud of its record. Another similar store was Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., whose lease had just been sold from under it. Carson-Pirie wanted to buy Schlesinger & Mayer, and S. & M. wanted to sell; but personal jealousy prevented the two coming together.

So Selfridge—then, as always on this side the Atlantic, known as Harry G——, bought S. & M. and changed its name to Selfridge's. He ran the place for a year, then sold to Carson-Pirie, probably at a fair profit to himself.

Again, at 44, he was out of business, still young and going strong. Rumor soon was busy with a tale that he was going to London to introduce to the Staid Britons an American department store. He did. He leased in Oxford Street, the heart of London's famous shopping district, and apparently he knew what he was about, for he was immensely successful from the start—upsetting all traditions. But he fell in with London's ways, as for example the change in his own name.

Whiteley's Sixty-four Years Old

When I was in London in 1924 I learned something about Whiteley's. It was established in 1863, interesting to me because that was the year my father came to America from Scotland. The store was 24 by 45 feet, and the "staff" was Whiteley and two girls. The aim was to be a "universal provider" for the people—and that was some ambition when you think of the start.

In 1924 I heard the managing director tell a few points about the business. It then covered more than twelve acres of floor space, had 6,000 employes and had recently been sold to a new corporation for over $10,000,000. The five-dollar share, which is a popular share price in England, was then quoted at around $6.25, or say 25 per cent. above par.

The talk being given at a banquet a little fun was mixed with it, but also much seriousness. It was noted that on January 1, 1863, Lincoln had freed the slaves. It was also noted that Wanamaker had started in 1861, "but he dealt only in clothing;" that Stewart had started the same year, but he sold "only laces." Whiteley started to build the first department store, to provide everything that man, woman, child or animal might need.

It was stated that Whiteley did "everything." He provided best men for weddings, men guests for dinner, dancing partners.

Mark Twain Traded at Whiteley's

It was told that Mark Twain came to London about 1908 and reported that on his previous visit Whiteley had done everything for him, from landing his baggage to putting him back on his boat. He wanted a country home. Whiteley found him a beautiful place, furnished complete and equipped with efficient service, which he was sorry to leave. He said that "Whiteley was the most wonderful experience I had." Twain added that the newspapers reported on the day he arrived, two big news items: "Mark Twain arrives" and "Ascot Gold Cup Stolen." Twain asked: "How about it?"

Whiteley always gave value. He said he was the pioneer in Truth in Advertising. The Scotch, he said, drank honesty in with their mothers' milk and that "you Americans are a bit slow about that!"

But now along comes Selfridge and has built an American business within 20 years which is itself a great achievement. I saw it and I know how big and pushing it is.

With the absorption of Whiteley by Selfridge, the new Selfridge store will be a $50,000,000 group of stores with 13,000 employees, a mile of shop windows in London and one of the four largest business organizations of its kind in the world. And all this is done by a man less than three years older than the present scribbler. Does it not demonstrate that it is still the man who counts?

He Advertises Freely

Selfridge is of course an American advertiser. He spreads his offerings over the papers in generous space. All the advertising folks who visited London in 1924 were welcome at Selfridge's. He gave me an interview five minutes after I knocked at his door.

On one of our nights he kept open house for all at his residence, which is Lansdowne House, one of London's palaces. His home is one of the most brilliant centres of London's social life. One of his sons-in-law is a Russian prince, and two are French viscounts. He owns a huge yacht, the "Conqueror," in which he cruises at times far and wide. He has a stable of race horses. For one hobby he raises orchids. For another, he collects rare books and engravings.

And again it is the man that counts. For I have often heard men who run little two-by-twice stores say they are "too busy" to read a book; have "no time" for anything except to do the little things about their stores—and I note also that those things are ill done or altogether undone. But this man who began with nothing but his brain, his brawn and his ambition, not only has done all the things I have listed, but leads a life the breadth of which is not surpassed by that of any college professor. It is in fact equalled by only great organizers, which should remind us that "The smart men of the world are those who get others to do their work." That sounds like fun or cynicism; but it is simply another way of saying that the smart men, the big men, the dominating men of the world are, and always have been, ORGANIZERS.

All Should Read Good Books

Movies and the automobile are great blessings and add to the length and joy of our lives; but they endanger some wonderfully wholesome influences. Among these is the habit of reading. Nor should any man think that he is a reader because he scans the daily newspaper. That habit is the reverse of reading. It is mental dissipation in a peculiarly insidious form. It is death to thoughtful reading.

Reading can be carried on by the busiest man if he will form the habit fairly young in life. I know, for I have read myself to sleep for more than half a century. I got all my education that way; but I got it because I have realized that education is a continuous process. I am being educated by what I read now as much as I was when I began systematic reading in 1878.

What you shall read depends on your preferences. Some read poetry and grow in mentality and philosophical habit thereby. Some cling to science, and grow in what the world around them is doing every day. Some stick by novels and stories of adventure, which are well in their way provided they are of the best, and that "slop" is avoided.

Likes History and Biography

To my mind nothing is so tremendously interesting and instructive as history and biography. I'd rather read what men have actually done than any tale of imagination—unless it is Shakespeare's Macbeth, which I could read over monthly and never tire of it. But that again is because it portrays truly and with utmost clarity how false ambition undermines the finest, frankest characters.

But it may be worth noting that the men who get most done in this world are men who nevertheless "have time" to do endless things apparently not connected with their business — and thereby they are better business men.

NEW INDUSTRIAL SITE FOR VANCOUVER

Contract has been let for the construction of a 2,000 foot bulkhead on property of the Vancouver Harbor Board. This wall, when filled, will provide sixteen acres of industrial sites.

Financial Position of New England Mutuals Licensed by Provinces

The position of the New England Mutual Fire Insurance companies which have just received licenses to operate in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, after operating in writing business in Canada for forty or fifty years as unlicensed insurers is shown in the following tabulation.

In summing up the position of these companies, Best's Insurance Reports, states that the cash surplus indicated in each case does not correctly measure the responsibility of the companies. In the first place because unearned premiums are computed on the basis of gross premiums received from these companies and experience has demonstrated that only a small fraction of the initial premium collected, is required for the payment of losses and expenses. Thus, since unearned premiums are set aside to provide for losses occurring between the time the statement is prepared and the expiration dates of the policies in force at the time the statement is made, and the unearned liability computed, a correspondingly small percentage of the unearned premiums will be required for the liquidation of the business in force on the books of the various companies. Consequently the surplus would be largely increased if unearned premiums liability were computed on the basis of the experience of the companies, instead of upon the arbitrary basis fixed by law.

Name of Company	Year Commenced Business	Cash Assets Dec. 31 1925	Cash Surplus Dec. 31 1925	Additional Contingent Reserves Dec. 31 1925	Unearned Premiums Dec. 31 1925	Premium Written During 1925	Losses Paid in 1925	Aver. % Ret. During 1925 on y's Policies	Aver. % Since Org'n on Yearly Policies
American Mutual	1877	$2,504,840	$1,509,898	$9,596,372	$ 967,247	$1,002,602	$ 76,712	95.0	80.51
Arkwright Mutual	1860	6,801,375	4,161,541	*	2,582,781	3,917,704	161,259	*...	*...
Blackstone Mutual	1868	3,776,855	2,169,168	15,265,742	1,569,280	1,793,634	125,204	94.0	88.5
Boston Mfrs. Mutual	1850	8,534,865	5,028,255	34,313,117	3,448,721	5,347,023	208,913	96.0	88.02
Cotton & Wool Mfrs. Mutual	1875	1,627,924	971,997	6,177,738	636,209	878,107	61,265	94.0	82.03
Enterprise Mutual	1874	2,479,784	1,484,893	9,596,372	967,247	1,002,636	76,712	95.0	80.27
Fall River Mfrs.	1870	2,366,033	1,364,184	9,836,439	983,075	1,425,525	51,408	97.0	88.405
Firemen's Mutual	1854	5,659,287	3,084,482	24,219,158	2,514,635	2,938,023	202,287	94.0	*...
Hope Mutual	1875	1,599,591	901,514	6,637,229	681,100	796,453	61,824	93.22	86.11
Industrial Mutual	1890	884,295	557,390	3,076,678	317,509	446,353	30,791	94.0	83.10
Keystone Mutual **	1885	731,119	355,316	3,553,033	366,434	505,331	54,243	93.0	75.48
Manton Mutual **	1894	646,334	313,047	3,140,403	324,365	468,973	49,202	93.0	80.0
Manufacturers Mutual	1835	4,242,777	2,583,678	15,993,954	1,612,078	1,671,130	126,892	95.0	82.73
Mechanics Mutual	1871	2,708,716	1,714,271	9,596,372	967,247	1,002,496	77,072	95.0	*...
Mercantile Mutual	1884	734,326	370,971	3,342,695	854,256	404,170	42,468	92.0	*...
Merchants Mutual	1874	2,082,325	1,180,419	8,533,723	880,037	986,060	70,661	94.0	89.2
Mill Owners Mutual †	1895	720,072	373,862	3,106,590	337,991	417,166	34,816	92.0	82.76
Narragansett Manual	1895	386,698	202,240	1,029,060	179,983	204,572	21,941	92.0	*...
National Mutual **	1902	231,771	115,581	1,111,180	113,130	179,418	23,579	92.17	84.19
Paper Mill Mutual	1887	769,404	452,440	*	312,063	511,518	15,917	*...	*...
Philadelphia Mfrs. Mutual **	1880	1,642,121	900,545	7,026,279	721,900	914,214	69,543	92.25	76.20
Protection Mutual †	1887	1,188,451	611,500	5,248,703	568,601	687,464	61,689	92.0	81.43
Rhode Island Mutual	1848	4,482,625	2,824,797	15,993,954	1,612,078	1,670,384	128,823	95.0	85.23
Rubber Mfrs. Mutual	1885	1,546,973	942,268	5,692,519	586,284	813,781	59,336	94.0	83.29
Standard Mutual **	1892	846,564	164,924	1,732,075	180,271	241,162	23,076	90.66	75.96
State Mutual	1855	5,388,991	3,401,519	19,192,745	1,934,493	2,003,858	155,575	95.0	83.86
What Cheer Mutual	1874	1,695,735	978,997	6,792,844	699,607	823,188	63,411	93.20	84.69
Worchester Mfrs. Mutual **	1855	2,389,286	1,345,192	10,165,070	1,025,987	1,533,272	64,892	96.0	82.075

** Philadelphia. † Chicago. Other head offices all in New England, either at Providence or Boston.
* Unavailable.

Quebec and Ontario Ignore Ottawa and License the Mutuals

(Continued from page 1)

wright Insurance Co., and A. O. Dawson, vice-president of Canadian Cottons, is a director of the group of companies headed by the Manufacturers Mutual.

Then again, all of the gross premiums collected from Canadian members are at once deposited in Canadian banks, and as only a small fraction of the total is used for losses and expenses, the larger part of this money remains in the banks. It is estimated that more than 90 per cent. of the deposits remain in Canada in this way. In 1925, one of the companies took only 2.9c. of their premium money for expenses, of which a certain amount was spent in Canada, for inspections and other services to Canadian members. The companies also invest in Dominion, Provincial and Municipal securities in Canada in the same proportion that they invest in similar securities in the United States.

Point Out They Pay Taxes

Finally in regard to taxation, these companies claim that although they are not subject to the same taxation which they would pay if they were licensed, nevertheless they have (in Ontario for instance) certain taxes to pay as unlicensed companies. The first of these is a tax of 5 per cent. on the net cost of insurance. This tax is paid annually by the insured. And the second tax is a contingent one and is 1 per cent of losses paid under unlicensed insurance. This is known as the Fire Marshal's Tax. It is assessed to the assured, but paid by the companies.

These companies have for the past thirty or forty years been building a large membership in Canada. From time to time efforts have been made either to drive them out of Canada entirely or else to bring them in as licensed companies. Neither plan has been successful until this week. Even when the two major Canadian provinces provided legislation for licensing companies without a deposit, they still hesitated because of the fact that the matter of provincial and dominion jurisdiction with regards insurance companies, still hung in the balance. But that is another story.

New Low Price for Extension Telephones

A TELEPHONE on every desk is far less expensive than adding even one junior to your staff — and more effective.

Hundreds of business men will order in September one or more extension telephones — at about the cost of a daily newspaper — to properly equip some members of their staff for more intensive work this Fall.

A telephone to our Manager will be sufficient.

THE BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CANADA

Electrical Energy in the City of Montreal

RELIABLE
Six (6) Hydro-Electric Power plants and large steam plant Reserve.

CONTINUOUS
Available for use 24 hours per day and every day. No restrictions.

UNLIMITED
Approximately 300,000 H. P. available.

FOR POWER, LIGHT AND OTHER PURPOSES
Generated and Distributed by the

Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated

Low Rates for Service

Inquiry Requested. Address to Power Bldg., 83 Craig St. West, Tel. Main 4040. Montreal

FREEDOM FOR Manufacturers from High Taxes, High Labor Rates, High Labor Turnover, Power Problems, Freedom to Expand on Ample Sites, Permits Concentrated Effort on Production.

We have located plant to the value of over $25,000,000 in the last five years under the above ideal conditions.

WE CAN DO IT FOR YOU

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY LIMITED
330 Coristine Building— Montreal

On June 11th, 1927, the following article appeared in the Montreal Star, under the below title, which said in part:—

BABSON FINDS SILVER LINING IN OIL CRISIS

"I believe that fundamentally the Oil Industry is as sound an Industry as we have to-day. The advent and development of the automobile created tremendous demands for gasoline. This demand is still growing. We are just now entering an era of commercial aviation, the development of which may be beyond our greatest dreams. This will open another big need for gasoline which may even over-top the automobile market. It was only a few years ago that the oil interests began to realize the possibilities of fuel oil for operating our industries and heating our homes. In most of our cities to-day but a small per cent. of the homes are heated by oil, and experts state that we shall live to see the time when 90 per cent. of our homes will be heated by oil, gas or electricity. The use of oil for fuel in industrial plants has barely started. But is it fair to assume that all of the uses for oil are now known? May not other uses be discovered from year to year, of which we do not dream to-day? I believe they will and that is the reason why I believe in the future of oil."

On June 2nd, 1927, the following advertisement appeared in all local papers:—

We recommend the purchase of Imperial Oil through the Montreal Curb Market
Ask for our Bulletin on this Company
o account too small"
. Fairhall
ontreal Curb Market
mes Street West
MAin 3197
rison Baird, Mgr.

Imperial Oil was then selling around $43 per share—recent high is $55 per share

TO-DAY

Diversified Standard Securities Limited
(An Investment Trust)

NOW OFFERS:
8% Cumulative Preference Stock, non-voting, non-assessable, fully paid, redeemable at 105% of par, secured by Standard Oil diversified holdings, representing at least 100% of par value of stock, issued—in units of:
PREFERENCE and COMMON
Price on application

F.J. Fairhall & Associates Limited
Investment Bankers and Brokers
260 St. James, Montreal
MAin 3197

COUPON

Without obligation give me particulars re Diversified Standard Securities Limited (An Investment Trust).

Name........................

Address.....................

Pay While You Chew

Some Disturbing Facts Presented Concerning Amazing Growth of Instalment Marketing

Instalment selling of goods has now been extended until one can almost without cash satisfy all his real and most of his imaginary wants. We should not be surprised to see soon the slogan "The Flavor Lasts," followed by "Pay While You Chew," says W. P. Hazelgrove, in the Tarheel Banker.

Conditions in the United States

In all writing on this subject we find a dearth of facts and a wealth of conjecture based on estimates and theories. For the purpose of our discussion, we will accept the estimate of seven billion dollars of instalment sales in 1926 with a consequent outstanding indebtedness of three billion dollars.

As industry or business is conducted at a profit, goods are therefore sold for more than is paid by industry to produce them. When production is increasing and business operated at a profit, consumers, and certainly those using the instalment plan of purchase do not receive as much from industry for the production of goods as they must pay to buy them. In other words, according to Messrs. Foster and Catchings, in a period of prosperity industry turns out more consumers' goods than consumers can buy with their incomes. If consumers then will not use their savings to maintain the price level they must mortgage their future incomes. The present answer is three billions of dollars of goods in the hands of consumers to be paid for with money yet to be earned. However, it must not be overlooked that had these goods not been so sold they would not have been produced at all, and their actual existence in the hands of consumers has probably raised the standard of living.

Is Standard Higher?

Various opinions have been advanced as to the advantages or disadvantages of instalment selling. Those loudest in its praise are usually benefiting by its existence, while its condemnation is the most vehement by those whose business is adversely affected. The bankers and economists accept it with doubt and praise it in principle with many qualifications and numerous corrections and restrictions. Does the plan raise the standard of living by making available the use of things which would otherwise be impossible? If so, is earning power thereby increased? Does it foster a budgeting of income or does it encourage people to live beyond their income? Does debt create an incentive to work and are savings affected in the form of payments which would otherwise be wasted. Is the instalment plan being limited to such articles as are necessary or very useful which would involve a larger outlay than the average purchaser is able to make at one time? Are down payments required in an amount sufficient to cover the difference between the first and second hand value of the article? Do the periodic payments exceed the depreciation in the value of the article? Or has the competition for the consumer's dollar made terms so easy as to be dangerous? These are questions which greater experience alone can answer but maybe the following facts will be indicative:

In 1926, there were manufactured and sold automobiles of the retail value of about four billion dollars. About one-third of that amount was paid down and we carried over about one and one-half billion of the purchase price to be paid out of 1927 income. In the same year in the U. S. was made and sold about one billion dollars retail value of furniture, 85 per cent. of which was sold on the instalment plan, with more than 50 per cent. of the purchase price of one-half billion dollars carried over as a charge against 1927 income.

Bankruptcies Increase

In my town of 60,000 inhabitants with continuous prosperity, individual voluntary bankruptcies increased from 76 in 1920 to 283 in 1925. In 1921, the year of depression, but before instalment selling in any appreciable volume could have had any effect, there were only 87 such bankrupts. Since July, 1925, I have attended the hearings and examined practically all bankrupts — perhaps 500. Of these, I know that 75 per cent., and I believe 85 per cent., either owned at the time of bankruptcy, or had owned within one year prior, an automobile bought on the instalment plan. Of these same 500 I know that less than 5 per cent., and I believe less than 2 per cent., had assets or equity in assets in excess of the debtors' exemption of $2,000. And further, of the entire 500, I do not recall a single instance where the equity in an automobile or furniture over the balance of the unpaid purchase price was sufficient to justify a sale by the court. In 1925 the creditors of my town lost perhaps a million dollars on account of voluntary bankruptcies. Was this caused by instalment selling? At least the increase from 76 in 1920 to 283 in 1926 during a period of prosperity but increasing instalment sales would seem significant. Also in 1926, in my town there were actually recorded 15,320 conditional sales contracts representing instalment sales of $3,318,053. This means more than one such recorded contract for each family in the city with an average purchase price of something over $200. No one knows the number of unrecorded contracts but they must total a considerable amount.

Slows Turnover

There are two basic merchandising theories: Quick turnover of capital on small margins and slow turnover on large margins. The retail trade has proceeded and progressed on the first method for many years. Instalment selling carries us back to the last. If a merchant sells a victrola at $100 on terms of $10 down and $10 a month, it will take him nine months to regain his capital.

Is the volume of instalment sales of seven billion a year to insignificant when compared to U. S. annual income of seventy billion to have the predicted effects on the credit structure of the country? We rightly consider our foreign trade of vital effect on our national prosperity and our government annually spends millions to promote and control it. Volumes are written on the tariff and yet instalment sales of seven billion exceed by more than 40 per cent. the total annual exports of the U. S. for any year since 1921, which have been less than five billion dollars. Though annual income may be seventy billion, the total commodity sales to consumers in 1926 only amounted to about forty billion and seven billion of those can hardly be considered as significant. Again, it is not the relation of instalment sales to the national income but to the income of those who use this plan of purchase.

While instalment buying is truly no longer limited to the poor, nevertheless the major portion of it is done by this class, especially in the field of the less expensive goods, such as phonographs, washing machines, jewelery, clothing, gas stoves, and farm equipment. The increasing competition for the consumer's dollar to hold up the volume lessens the down payment, increases the payment period, and sales are made to ever poorer and poorer people.

A recent survey in a city of 60,000 showed that 40 per cent. of the families in the poorer part of town bought on the instalment basis, 25 per cent. of the middle class bought in this manner and only 5 per cent. of the well-to-do families use the system.

Selling Costs High

The plan is largely justified by its advocates as furnishing the only means whereby the poor are given advantages of luxuries otherwise available to only the well-to-do. If this is really true, and there are no detrimental consequences, then the Master's declaration, "For the poor always ye have with you," can be altered by having everyone buy on the instalment plan. The poor have never had the luxuries of the rich, and they never will.

The cost of instalment buying to the consumer is variously estimated at from eleven to forty per cent. of the deferred purchase price and if this is assumed at the low figure of five billion per annum and cost at twenty per cent., we have a net cost to the people who use the plan of one billion dollars a year. To just this extent then is the consumers' income diverted from the purchase of goods and to this same extent the poor are deprived of the luxuries the plan is supposed to give.

It gives a taste of credit to those unaccustomed to its use and like a child with a knife he soon inflicts self injury. It makes buying so easy and pay day so far away, with each payment so small in itself that many are unconsciously, but hopelessly submerged in debt. I have seen a number of cases of working people with families who have aggregate monthly instalment obligation for goods, plus house rent in excess of the monthly income. Does this not tend to break down the moral fabric of the people and induce them to disregard the obligation of debt? So while instalment selling may temporarily give people the use of goods otherwise unattainable, if in fact their incomes will not justify it, the use cannot be long maintained and the individual has been taught the evil of living beyond his means.

How about the increase in savings deposits in the United States? You explain this according to whether you are a prohibitionist or an advocate of instalment selling. According to Herbert P. Sheets, while saving deposits have increased, demand deposits have remained almost stationary, and unclassified deposits have decreased, with the result that all deposits increased only 4.5 per cent. for the year ending June 30, 1926, as compared with an increase of 8.9 per cent. for the preceding year. The increase in savings accounts for the year ending June 30, 1926, was $400,000,000 less than the increase for the preceding year, though the number of depositors increased 3,000,000. The average savings account increased

(Continued on page 13)

Bank Loans, Savings Deposits Show Decline

The Canadian bank statements for the month of July shows some significant trends. Call loans in both Canada and abroad (which means chiefly New York) have shown decline. This may be in part due to midsummer slackening of activity in securities, but is probably due also to more careful watching of brokers loans by the banks as stock market advances continue.

Practically all items in the statement indicate seasonal declines, deposits and current loans alike declining. There was an increase in bank holdings of general securities.

The bank statement as at July 31 was published Sept. 6, an interval of 37 days having elapsed between the date of the return and the issuance of the figures. It would be greatly in the interest of the business if these figures would be issued by the department of finance more quickly. Figures of call loans, of current loans and of savings deposits, provide an excellent index of the trend in certain phases of business but their value is materially reduced by the tardiness of their issuance.

BANK STATEMENT FOR MONTH OF JULY

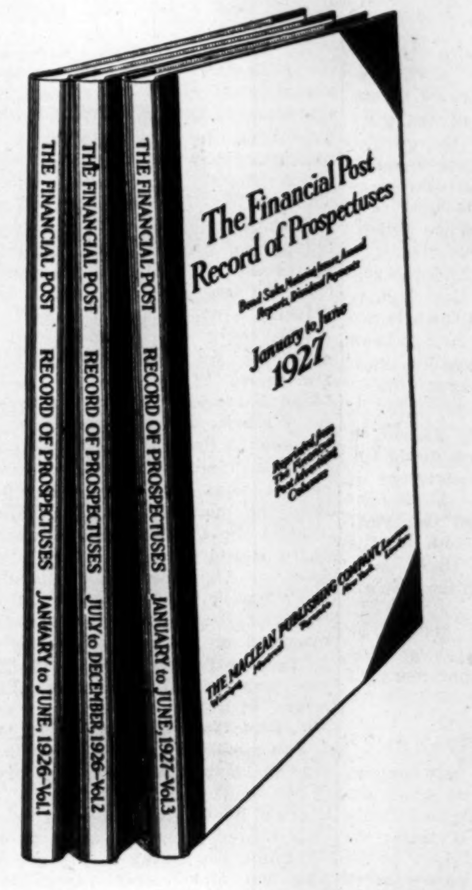
Immediately Available Liquid Resources

Assets	July, 1927	June, 1927	Change	July, 1926	Change
	$	$	$	$	$
Specie	70,056,136	70,933,825—	877,689	61,739,101+	8,317,035
Dom. Notes	100,355,417	100,719,226—	363,809	111,694,058—	11,338,641
Gold Reserve	68,620,332	67,420,332+	1,200,000	62,010,332+	6,610,000
Foreign Banks	64,345,426	72,234,783—	7,889,357	73,694,912—	9,349,486
Foreign Curr.	19,248,759	21,960,330—	2,711,571	24,127,132—	4,878,373
Govt. Secs.	337,583,324	332,808,500+	4,774,824	344,270,556—	6,687,232
Call Loans Ab'd.	239,893,335	358,784,429—	18,891,084	238,610,806+	1,282,529
	$900,102,729	$924,861,425—	$24,758,696	$916,146,897—	$16,044,168
Loans and Securities Other Than Those of Canadian Government					
Pub. Sec.	$140,687,410	$136,335,268+	$ 4,352,142	$126,549,252+	$14,138,158
Rly. Secs.	63,393,766	64,683,636—	1,289,870	59,372,201+	4,021,565
Can. Call Loans	184,563,897	187,366,393—	2,802,496	139,600,559+	44,963,338
Current Loans	1,016,332,036	1,027,186,517—	10,854,481	941,501,878+	74,830,158
Loans Abroad	264,757,252	254,725,630+	10,081,622	255,572,444+	9,184,808
Mun. & Prov. Loans	82,703,512	86,400,893—	3,697,381	86,597,323—	3,893,811
	$1,752,437,873	$1,756,698,337—	$4,260,464	$1,609,193,657+	$143,244,216
Other Assets					
Non. Curr. Loans	$8,993,852	$8,913,196+	$80,656	$9,592,611—	$598,759
Real Estate	7,804,755	7,747,134+	57,621	8,210,137—	405,382
Mortgages	6,337,249	6,298,588+	38,661	5,755,567+	581,682
Premises	70,816,053	71,050,017—	233,964	71,223,805—	407,752
Lets. of cred.	73,527,814	75,018,232—	1,490,418	72,487,636+	1,040,178
Loans to Comp.	7,246,602	7,230,540+	16,062	5,432,030+	1,814,572
Other Assets	2,908,634	2,781,195+	127,439	2,963,224—	54,590
	177,634,959	179,038,902—	1,403,943	175,665,010+	1,969,949
Total	$2,830,175,561	$2,860,598,664—	$30,423,103	$2,701,005,564+	$129,169,997
Note Cir. Dep.	5,922,792	5,878,159+	44,633	5,748,000+	174,792
Int. Bk. Bal.	124,954,162	153,838,085—	28,883,923	136,061,675—	11,107,513
Gross	$2,961,052,515	$3,030,314,908—	$59,262,393	$2,842,815,239+	$118,237,276

LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC

	July, 1927	June, 1927	Change	July, 1926	Change
Liability to Government and Circulation					
Circulation	$174,406,053	$177,611,562—	$3,205,509	$171,515,803+	$2,890,250
Dom. Govt.	53,056,483	39,152,786+	13,903,697	41,543,408+	11,513,075
Prov. Govt.	26,784,508	37,106,328—	10,321,820	22,630,381+	4,154,127
Govt. Advances	17,050,000	15,950,000+	1,100,000	16,000,000+	1,050,000
Deposits by Public					
Demand Dep.	551,128,679	595,424,745—	44,296,066	539,076,763+	12,051,916
Savings Dep.	1,379,013,600	1,380,325,581—	1,311,981	1,329,909,816+	49,103,784
Total	$1,930,142,279	$1,975,750,326—	$45,608,047	$1,868,986,579+	$61,155,700
Foreign Dep.	336,756,951	351,161,830—	14,404,879	323,945,246+	12,811,705
Due Banks Abroad, Etc.					
United Kingdom	6,094,374	4,328,330+	1,766,044	6,607,618—	513,244
Foreign	47,677,185	48,472,517—	795,332	33,296,212+	14,380,973
Bills Pay.	8,316,177	9,763,310—	1,447,133	11,761,718—	3,445,541
Lets. of Cred.	73,527,814	75,018,232—	1,490,418	72,487,636+	1,040,178
Other Liab.	2,523,208	2,520,527+	2,681	1,771,235+	751,973
Pub. Liab.	2,676,335,032	2,736,835,748—	60,500,716	2,570,545,835+	105,789,197
Due Bet. Banks	9,100,608	10,842,039—	1,741,431	10,262,937—	1,162,329
Liability to Shareholders					
Dividends	1,322,341	701,049+	621,292	1,319,637+	2,704
Reserve	130,780,150	130,669,550+	110,600	125,441,700+	5,338,450
Capital	122,503,110	122,392,510+	110,660	16,993,431+	5,509,679
Gross	$2,940,041,241	$3,001,440,896—	$61,399,655	$2,824,563,540+	$115,477,701

A Continuing Service



The Financial Post Record of Prospectuses

***For* Investment Bankers Institutional Investors Municipal Officials**

A cumulative record of the prospectuses of new financing during each preceding six months' period. Published in February and August. Bound in red buckram with leather back and corners, this volume will serve you for years to come and grow more valuable as time goes on.

Note These Features:

1. Prospectuses of all new Canadian financing; 2. Annual reports and addresses of many Canadian corporations; 3. Record of early maturing bonds; 4. Record of dividends paid and bond interest paid; 5. Cumulative index covering all volumes to date.

Now Ready for Delivery

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES

Record of Prospectuses. Volume III. January to June 30th, 1927.

Single copies .... $7.00 each
Five or more copies .... $5.00 each

Record of Prospectuses. Volumes I and II available at these prices:

Single copies .... $5.00 each
Five or more copies .... $4.00 each

THE FINANCIAL POST, 143 University Avenue, Toronto, 2.

Please send me copies of The Financial Post Record of Prospectuses, as follows:
Volume I, Jan. to June 30th, 1926....copies
Volume II, July to Dec. 31st, 1926....copies
Volume III, Jan. to June 30th, 1927....copies

I enclose ....
Name..........
Address..........

Return of the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada July 30th, 1927

Made to the Minister of Finance in conformity with Section 112 of the Bank Act, Chapter 32, of the Statutes of 1923

LIABILITIES

NAME OF BANK	Notes in Circulation	Due to Dominion Government	Advances under Finance Act	Due to Provincial Gov'nm'ts	Demand Deposits in Canada	Saving Deposits in Canada	Deposits elsewhere	Bal. due to other banks i Canada	Due to Banks in U.K.	Due to Banks elsewhere
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal	43,851,926	34,568,330	....	4,403,817	135,135,928	381,235,137	80,789,812	2,063,273	2,591,512	6,116,253
Nova Scotia	14,523,476	2,007,063	....	852,157	34,107,616	121,650,688	33,698,797	2,078,774	244,301	1,414,861
Toronto	8,056,418	337,581	1,000,000	485,043	34,303,194	58,075,470	....	392,547	240,528	2,775,642
Provinciale	4,069,753	126,255	1,050,000	227,368	5,793,881	32,571,676	....	2,129	....	3,279
Commerce	27,407,256	7,270,095	1,000,000	4,505,095	114,097,860	225,718,250	39,962,676	316,630	1,046,745	10,203,742
Royal	38,829,406	4,830,756	....	11,045,627	128,475,605	283,116,010	179,052,492	1,039,861	651,312	21,873,585
Dominion	7,991,752	917,139	2,000,000	654,436	27,597,807	66,264,049	1,704,260	1,163,717	332,233	1,431,137
Standard	6,406,435	339,300	2,000,000	462,497	19,207,473	50,974,512	....	1,032,730	324,114	2,905,461
Nationale	12,448,464	654,387	10,000,000	1,283,978	19,569,391	88,506,484	1,548,914	2,791	109,886	617,537
Imperial	10,245,225	1,951,112	....	2,837,811	30,780,575	68,006,350	....	1,008,156	553,743	314,456
Weyburn Security	575,942	54,465	....	26,679	2,059,349	2,894,974	....	....	....	21,232
Total	174,406,053	53,056,483	17,050,000	26,784,508	551,128,679	1,379,013,600	336,756,951	9,100,608	6,094,374	47,677,185

NAME OF BANK	Bills Payable	Letters of Credit	Other Liabilities	Dividends Declared & unpaid	Reserve Fund	Capital paid up	Total Liabilities	Capital authorized	% last dividend	Loans to Directors *	Average gold and Coin Held	Average Dominion Notes held	Greatest amount notes in circ.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	$	$	$
Montreal	493,000	12,561,364	1,342,771	906,845	29,916,700	29,916,700	765,893,372	31,175,000	12	3,223,586	31,957,339	51,695,673	46,048,696
Nova Scotia	357,918	6,020,672	105,527	12,004	19,500,000	10,000,000	246,573,870	15,000,000	16	1,095,989	9,155,257	8,367,295	15,179,691
Toronto	1,319,689	1,947,170	107,017	2,198	7,000,000	5,000,000	121,042,500	10,000,000	12	2,773,190	433,838	4,740,238	8,312,970
Provinciale	....	13,660	30,761	7,078	1,500,000	4,000,000	49,395,843	5,000,000	9	....	179,093	443,814	4,197,308
Commerce	320,974	13,938,100	....	5,810	20,000,000	20,000,000	485,793,237	25,000,000	12	6,489,141	17,497,000	15,001,000	28,693,556
Royal	5,511,358	33,966,286	52,768	21,200	29,738,450	29,738,450	767,943,172	40,000,000	12	2,443,132	11,502,754	10,804,526	38,829,406
Dominion	313,238	2,990,887	689,640	6,931	7,000,000	6,000,000	127,057,230	10,000,000	12	614,763	2,131,000	3,948,000	8,154,390
Standard	....	402,024	194,666	145,799	2,900,000	4,823,400	92,118,416	5,000,000	12	209,441	461,469	2,771,649	6,520,085
Nationale	....	809,219	....	3,792	5,500,000	5,500,000	146,554,847	10,000,000	10	530,700	856,475	1,777,347	12,475,719
Imperial	....	878,432	....	210,684	7,500,000	7,000,000	131,286,550	10,000,000	12	74,900	945,086	5,221,034	10,684,038
Weyburn Security	....	....	....	....	225,000	524,560	6,382,204	1,000,000	5	123,895	23,720	38,580	628,902
Total	8,316,177	73,527,814	2,523,160	1,322,341	130,780,150	122,503,110	2,940,041,241	162,175,000	.....	17,578,737	75,143,031	104,809,156	179,724,761

ASSETS

NAME OF BANK	Gold and Subsidiary Coin	Dominion Notes	Notes of other banks	United States and other foreign currencies	Cheques on other banks	Balances due from banks in Canada	Due from banks elsewhere	Government securities	Canadian municipal British and foreign Securities	Railway and other bonds and stocks	Call loans in Canada	Call loans elsewhere
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal*	30,712,862	42,092,225	3,679,471	911,967	26,807,390	103,059	15,602,891	91,778,977	32,379,717	4,194,950	24,192,215	135,294,577
Nova Scotia	9,228,093	9,584,569	1,128,757	1,886,585	7,647,636	....	2,785,612	28,256,703	11,199,211	13,378,500	26,934,058	15,739,316
Toronto	432,112	5,816,190	584,815	132,840	7,393,532	....	2,734,667	15,782,519	3,167,069	4,274,458	10,569,847	....
Provinciale	184,920	270,112	653,190	71,387	1,901,369	2,511,639	287,772	6,388,791	2,112,814	4,687,737	8,162,983	....
Commerce	10,662,079	11,166,085	2,331,290	1,031,978	18,058,533	129	12,321,454	52,929,190	24,978,997	10,316,994	29,127,007	28,154,742
Royal°	14,350,769	16,409,016	3,718,674	14,421,844	22,586,999	3,511	24,857,888	76,451,819	32,711,727	18,784,385	36,151,114	54,171,478
Dominion	2,133,504	5,271,146	1,063,555	201,676	5,511,595	771	1,474,146	15,746,041	4,479,940	2,422,791	12,978,046	2,533,222
Standard	468,572	3,591,016	594,565	65,772	3,498,274	....	770,543	9,664,002	3,055,674	3,520,054	13,422,570	....
Nationale†	896,966	2,015,902	1,612,230	285,330	4,000,593	375,571	1,719,322	23,664,297	18,179,872	1,387,624	9,384,873	....
Imperial	961,797	4,104,151	1,101,030	237,042	6,363,633	729,422	1,628,084	15,862,878	8,271,087	115,256	13,641,184	4,000,000
Weyburn Security	24,462	35,005	26,970	2,338	43,579	922,380	62,057	1,058,107	151,302	311,017	....	....
Total	70,056,136	100,355,417	16,494,547	19,248,759	103,813,133	4,646,42	64,345,426	337,583,324	140,687,410	63,393,766	184,563,897	239,893,335

NAME OF BANK	Other current loans in Canada	Other current loans elsewhere	Loans to Municipalities and to provinces	Non-current loans	Real estate other than premises	Mortgages on real estate	Bank premises	Letters of Credit	Deposit for note circulation	In central gold reserves **	Shares of and loans to controlled companies	Other assets	Total Assets
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal*	238,676,248	45,430,223	23,900,819	2,073,064	738,874	1,191,835	11,800,000	12,561,364	1,463,197	20,000,000	3,120,572	474,160	769,180,668
Nova Scotia	77,123,749	18,511,162	4,781,835	356,660	23,044	133,142	7,029,914	6,020,672	485,178	6,000,000	....	152,923	248,387,329
Toronto	59,494,936	....	2,644,854	118,295	....	196,871	3,304,849	1,947,170	264,478	3,555,866	....	....	122,415,365
Provinciale	17,340,989	....	1,539,179	133,119	525,268	348,124	1,888,291	13,660	200,400	400,000	....	219,936	49,841,687
Commerce	189,751,624	29,416,156	23,885,331	2,600,456	2,262,149	1,007,588	11,793,872	13,938,100	1,000,000	11,000,000	1,719,242	396,100	489,849,138
Royal°	210,327,848	169,625,105	8,400,875	2,534,958	1,902,643	1,430,721	14,456,880	33,966,286	1,300,000	11,000,000	2,406,788	502,252	772,473,639
Dominion	59,762,059	1,665,088	868,489	247,017	43,023	36,857	5,722,150	2,990,887	310,000	2,700,000	....	341,711	128,503,643
Standard	44,220,624	....	2,126,204	458,034	327,173	242,024	3,867,402	402,024	250,000	2,000,000	....	105,203	92,649,738
Nationale†	61,883,695	9,519	6,214,628	189,699	1,212,244	925,565	5,531,395	809,219	281,035	7,000,000	....	315,381	147,994,969
Imperial	55,016,824	....	8,286,500	248,529	582,569	682,085	5,162,039	878,432	340,146	4,764,466	....	325,655	133,302,821
Weyburn Security	2,733,440	100,000	54,798	34,021	187,768	142,437	259,261	....	28,358	200,000	....	75,209	6,453,518
Total	1,016,332,036	264,757,252	82,703,512	8,993,852	7,804,755	6,337,249	70,816,053	73,527,814	5,922,792	68,620,332	7,246,602	2,908,530	2,961,052,515

**Of this deposit, $20,670,333 is in gold coin; the balance is in Dominion notes.

*The business of the bank in Paris, France, and in San Francisco, U.S.A., is carried on under the name of local incorporated companies and the figures are incorporated in the above statement. Footnote to Bank of Montreal return.

°The Royal Bank of Canada (France) has been incorporated under the laws of France to conduct the business of the bank in Paris. As the entire capital stock of the Royal Bank of Canada (France) is owned by the Royal Bank of Canada, the assets and liabilities of the former are included in the above return.—Footnote to Royal Bank return.

†The assets and liabilities of the Banque Canadienne Nationale, France, same being considered a branch operating as a subsidiary of the Banque Canadienne Nationale are included in above return.—Footnote to Banque Canadienne Nationale return.

THE FINANCIAL POST

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations
President—JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN
Vice-President—HORACE T. HUNTER
Manager—GORDON RUTLEDGE.
Managing Editor—FLOYD S. CHALMERS.

A weekly newspaper, presenting in a popular manner, reliable information respecting investments, business and national affairs in Canada.

THE FINANCIAL POST HAS THE LARGEST PAID CIRCULATION OF ANY CANADIAN FINANCIAL PAPER

The detailed circulation statement we submit is the sworn finding of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized independent authority. THE FINANCIAL POST is the only Canadian financial paper submitting its circulation to the A.B.C. Inspection.

ADVERTISING RATES:
Single Insertion—$2.80 per inch.
Financial Reports, Debenture Notices, etc., 20c. per agate line.
Contract rates upon request.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
Canada and the United States, $5.00 per annum.
United Kingdom, 21s.

Published by
THE MACLEAN PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED
143-153 University Ave., Toronto, 2.

MONTREAL, Southam Building, Murray R. Chipman, Eastern Manager. Rielle Thomson, Eastern Editor; WINNIPEG, 810 Confederation Life Bldg.; NEW YORK, 556 Graybar Bldg., 420 Lexington Ave.; CHICAGO, Room 1903, 360 N. Michigan Blvd. GREAT BRITAIN—London, The MacLean Co. of Great Britain, Ltd., 88 Fleet Street, E.C., E. J. Dodd, director.

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 9, 1927

PROVINCES ACT BOLDLY

WHAT will Ottawa do with the New England Mutuals? The announcement that the famous group of fire insurance companies commonly known as the "New England Mutuals" had been licensed in Ontario and Quebec, has brought to the boil a situation that has been brewing in Dominion insurance circles for several years.

In the first place there is the all-important question of jurisdiction, and secondly there is the equally important matter of licensing requirements.

Last week, at the conference of provincial insurance superintendents at Quebec, R. Leighton Foster, in making his report as secretary of the association, made some very important statements that assume new significance in the light of this new move by Ontario and Quebec. Superintendent Foster reviewed the various steps that had occurred in the conflict between provincial and dominion insurance authorities.

Over a year ago the Supreme Court of Ontario declared ultra vires the sections of the Dominion (1917) Insurance Act which refer to the regulation of insurance business and insurance contracts. Following this decision of the highest Ontario court, the Provincial Insurance Superintendents passed a resolution at their 1926 conferences, demanding that the Dominion government either repeal its legislation, or else take steps to appeal the Supreme Court decision to the Privy Council.

This year, therefore, Superintendent Foster made this statement to his confreres at Quebec.

"Not only have no steps been taken to appeal the decision of the courts, but insurance legislation was enacted by the Parliament of Canada at its last session, without ref- to the validity of the Act to which the amendments were being affected. It would seem, therefore, that there is no possibility of inducing the Dominion authorities to co-operate in securing a mutual delimitation of jurisdiction, even when the key licensing sections of the federal statute have been declared ultra vires by the Supreme Court of Ontario. In these circumstances, the provinces would appear justified in accepting the Ontario decision as that of a court of last resort, leaving it to the Dominion to challenge their licenses or otherwise raise the constitutional issue in the courts."

Evidently Quebec and Ontario have "felt justified," and are taking this method of impressing upon the Dominion government the real significance of the situation.

Previously all foreign companies have received their licenses from Ottawa. This new move on the part of the provinces, asserts the right of provincial governments to use the power which the Supreme Court has declared ultra vires of the Dominion government.

Not only does this action of the provinces challenge the authority of the Department at Ottawa, but it gives to these two Canadian provinces the right to tax, supervise and control, the largest single factor in Canadian fire insurance.

The other phase of the situation concerns the whole matter of licensing insurance companies. As Superintendent Foster points out, further on in his report, the unlicensed insurer has become one of the biggest problems in the Canadian insurance world.

Here again provincial and Dominion opinions are at a difference. The Dominion government takes the stand that a deposit is the sine qua non of licensing, and last year it raised the amount of deposit for foreign insurers from $50,000 to $100,000. On the other hand the provincial governments believe that this idea of a deposit is obsolete, and as a result it has been discarded by six provinces in the enactment of legislation providing for the licensing or admission of foreign reciprocal or inter-insurance exchanges.

The provinces point to recent British pronouncements on the subject, which put forth the opinion that a deposit unless tremendously increased, is merely a drop in the bucket if the company does fail, and that the only real purpose that can properly be served by a deposit, is to prevent speculative concerns from entering the field.

Previously the provinces have tried to solve the problem by imposing almost prohibitary taxation on unlicensed companies, but this method has proven unsatisfactory. As Superintendent Foster states in his report, "the facilities afforded by these companies are frequently indispensable to the insuring public, and some of these companies are older and are reputed to be as strong financially as the oldest and strongest licensed insurers." He therefore suggests that the various provinces should disregard the Dominion authorities and license these companies in the provincial jurisdiction, along the lines suggested.

Once again the provinces have taken the decisive step, and the result is that the New England Mutuals may now place their services in all parts of Ontario and Quebec in spite of the fact that they do not comply with the Dominion legislation which regulates all other foreign companies operating in Canada. Plainly, the provinces have decided to ignore the Dominion Government and rest upon the decision of the courts as to their powers.

DIG DEEPLY

THAT all is not well with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Reestablishment now seems to be dawning upon some members of the government. An associate of the gentleman who was appointed to investigate charges of political partisanship in the department is now said quietly to be taking evidence touching more serious departures from the narrow path of probity. And the absence of an official of the department from his office at Ottawa is accompanied by rumors that he has been suspended until he can prove his innocence of serious charges made against him.

It is not well that there should be so many unpleasant rumors going the rounds concerning any department of the government service. It is demoralizing to the men on the staff of the department, and if some of the charges made are true there is a thoroughly unpleasant state of affairs in the department.

But the investigation should be brought out into the open as was the investigation into the department of customs and excise.

THEY MISUNDERSTAND

SOME American daily newspapers would have us believe that attempts to foster intra-Empire trade are doomed to failure. If these attempts were based merely upon sentiment, as these American papers seem to believe, then indeed they might be doomed to failure. But sound business dictates to Canada that she should reach out into Empire markets just as it tells the British manufacturer that he should, by all sound means, cultivate Canada as a market for his goods.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger is one paper that thinks the British manufacturer is fighting a losing fight in the Canadian market. Its views are taken up and repeated by the equally staid old Boston Transcript. Says the Ledger:

> "The task is an immense one, and the obstacles are particularly great in the case of Canada. By publicity, the British have set out to overcome almost every known factor that influences trade between two countries. Geographically, fiancially, economically, and even socially, Canada is much closer to the United States than to Great Britain. The British have the advantage, perhaps, in only one realm—that of sentiment. It is sentiment that they have set out to capitalize through publicity.
>
> "According to the best business opinion, this attempt is a hopeless one. Sentiment plays some part in commercial relations, but seldom a commanding one. A Canadian might be willing to die for Great Britain, but will he buy British goods if the American price suits him better? Business experience says no.
>
> "But a fair test on a large scale has never before been made. The British have always been experts in capitalizing sentiment, and they are learning, largely from America something about the ways and works of publicity. In the matter of trade, they are to-day standing with their backs to the wall. The fight to take Canada away from the United States is likely to be a lively one."

The premise of this viewpoint is wrong. These British manufacturers who are succeeding in Canada are doing so because their products are good and their sales methods are right. Sentiment is a factor, but not the only factor. Sales of British goods in Canada will expand because British manufacturers are learning how to fit their products to the Canadian market and because they can compete on a price and quality basis.

Similarly Canadian exports to Britain and other markets are gaining as our producers learn how to produce the exact type of goods that these markets desire, and as they are able to take advantage of suitable channels of publicity to place the merits of their goods before buyers in those countries.

Therein the vision of the Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in working with different producers' groups in Canada to extend advertising of Canadian products in the Old Country, demonstrates itself most clearly. Canada produces goods that are needed in Britain and produces them at the right price. Advertising and salesmanship—merchandising — will increase the sale of these goods there. Mere pro-British sentiment or pro-Imperial sentiment will not successfully sell them; but British sentiment will add to the strenth of a well planned campaign.

Incidentally, the Public Ledger speaks of the Empire Marketing Board as though its job was to sell British goods in the Dominion and colonies. This is, of course, entirely wrong. The Empire Marketing Board exists chiefly to stimulate the flow of merchandise in the opposite direction. But we can hardly expect an American editor to analyze the situation correctly when even one member of the Dominion cabinet in public utterances shows himself at sea as to the work of the Board.

THAT DREARY WASTE

SOME disapproval has been registered by certain members of the staff of the University of Toronto of a recent editorial in The Financial Post. In this editorial quotation was made from an article in the Canadian Historical Review in which reference was made to "the endless, dreary waste which forms the dead heart of the eastern half of Canada." The Post objected to any such misdescription of such a fine asset as the pre-Cambrian shield of Canada.

As was later pointed out, in a letter published in The Post over the signature of one of the officers of the Canadian Historical Review, which is subsidized by the University, the quotation was not presented exactly as it should have been presented. This was due to some excess of ardor on the part of a very eminent Canadian who brought the quotation to the attention of The Post in the hope that the impression it gave could be offset.

Let there be extended all due apologies for this accident to the University of Toronto, to the Canadian Historical Review, to Prof. W. A. Wallace, its able managing editor, and to Prof. W. A. Mackintosh of Queen's University, who wrote the review. But also let it be repeated that the main argument of The Financial Post's editorial holds true; there is too great a tendency on the part of Canadians to believe that the "barren waste" north of Lake Superior is a menace to the future progress of Canada. Nothing could be further from the truth. That barren waste—the Laurentian shield—is one of our richest assets in minerals, furs, forests, and water power.

The person who was responsible for the characterization of this area as "the dead heart of Canada" was Marion Newbigin, evidently an English writer. She has just published "Canada, the Great River, the Lands and the Men," and it was in this book that she made the reference objected to. It happens that she was discussing earlier days in the chapter referred to, but her description of this endless dreary waste is in the present tense, and it is quite apparent that to her the country is still what she called it.

It is a little unfortunate that the reviewer should have given further currency to her serious misdescription of Canada, doing so in a review in which he makes no attempt to answer that description and in which he describes her book as showing an amazing familiarity on her part with the topography of the country, and as giving adequate attention to geography. Adequate attention, indeed!

The University of Toronto, it should be stated, is doing much good work in making the possibilities of the Laurentian shield known to Canadian investors and citizens. A resumé of some of the work being done in this regard is furnished by Harold A. Innis, assistant professor in the department of political science of the university. He mentions the work of the School of Practical Science through its graduates and members of its staff, particularly Professor Haultain, in the development of mining and water power in Northern Ontario; the work of the Department of Geology and of Mineralogy; the studies of the Faculty of Forestry in the forest industries of the shield, and the special research course of the Department of Economics in the problems of the Canadian shield, which has already produced a study on the "Fur Trade of Canada."

EDITORIAL NOTES

MUSSOLINI has had a mountain named for him. This puts him on a par, seemingly, with the builders of the C.P.R.

• • •

A WATER SYSTEM 800 years old has been found to be serviceable on the Crimean peninsula. Then there are hopes that a few Canadian municipalities will be able eventually to retire their bonded debt.

• • •

MR. BRUCE, the premier of Australia, says that he strongly refutes the theory that North Queensland is unfit for development by civilized people, and in support of this contention cites the number of healthy children he saw on his tour. But to be in agreement with Mr. Bruce, one must first admit, on his own statement, that children are civilized.

Hoover and Canada

Secretary of Commerce, Who Now Looms as Presidential Probability, Has Spoken on Problems of Interest to Us

By M. M. WILNER.

When President Coolidge made the laconic, if somewhat colloquial, announcement that he did not choose to run for President again, he unsettled a public opinion which for some time had been taking his renomination and re-election for granted. Since that momentous event, the discussion of national politics in the United States has rested chiefly on two questions.

Did Mr. Coolidge intend his statement to be decisive and final or is he still open to an earnest call?

If he is not to be nominated, whom will the Republican party "choose" to present in his place?

Never Changes His Mind

As the weeks have passed, the opinion that Mr. Coolidge still is available to a party demand is expressed with steadily decreasing frequency. His character argues against such a supposition. He is known as one of the most decisive of men. He reaches his conclusions slowly, but no instance has been cited in his entire public career when he has changed his mind after it has once been made up. Taciturn almost to a fault, he is the very reverse of the type of politician who might use words with a conscious purpose to convey a double meaning. The mere fact that such an accusation would stand against him if he should accept another nomination now would be for him a strong reason for resisting any pressure to which he might be subjected. He would have recognized, as a less straightforward man might not, that any insincere pretence that he did not purpose to be a candidate would only expose him unnecessarily to the assaults of critics.

The statement may here be offered, as coming from a source that makes it as dependable as any information not authorized by the President himself can be, that he was surprised and chagrined at the disposition to read a doubtful meaning into his announcement and that, when he can do so without appearing to be goaded into it, he will issue another declaration which will leave no possible room for debate.

Canada's Interest in Successor

With Mr. Coolidge out of the field, the question of his successor becomes of interest, not only in the United States, but to other nations, and to none, perhaps, more than to Canada, owing to the number and importance of questions relating to trade and other intercourse between the Dominion and its southern neighbor. Since Canada now is represented by her own minister at Washington and entertains a minister from the United States at Ottawa, diplomatic negotiations on such matters as the St. Lawrence development, the Great Lakes levels, immigration and emigration, smuggling, border police work and other features of international relations may be carried on more directly than ever before, and the personal views and characteristics of a President of the United States are correspondingly more important to the people of the Dominion.

The possibility that the control of the United States government may pass to the Democratic party is not to be discounted, though the lack of unity among Democrats and the enormous majorities won by the Republicans in 1920 and 1924 compel those who hold such expectations to rely more on enthusiasm than statistics.

The Possible Aspirants for Office

It is to the list of Republican aspirants that those who would guess the name of the next President must turn with most confidence. The Republicans whose names now are discussed most frequently are:

Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce;

Charles W. Dawes, Vice President;

Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, and

Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Many would welcome into the field Charles E. Hughes, former secretary of state and candidate against Mr. Wilson in 1916, but he has said emphatically that he considers himself too old and would not accept a nomination.

Out of this list the man whose career is of most interest to Canadians is Secretary Hoover. It may be added that he now appears to be the man upon whom public opinion in the United States is most distinctly consolidating. If he should be elected President, he would bring to that office for the first time a mind already international both in its experiences and in its habits of thought. Most Presidents have had little more than a reading or theoretical knowledge of any country except their own. Mr. Hoover may be said to know nearly every country on the globe. His world-wide contacts are the result, not of travel in the sight-seeing sense, but of actual residence and the conduct of great enterprises in the pursuit of his profession as an engineer. Canada, as a matter of course, is among the countries in which he has worked. Others include Mexico, Australia, Italy, Great Britain, South Africa, India, China and Russia. Moreover, it should be noted that his acquaintance with all these lands was gained before 1914. From that critical date in world history, Mr. Hoover began to expand into an international figure of a different character. First as chairman of the American Relief Commission for Belgium and Northern France, then as food administrator for the United States, next as director after the armistice of relief work in the various countries of Central Europe and eventually at the head of Russian famine relief, Hoover may be said to be the man who for the last thirteen years has been sent wherever people were hungry.

Hoover and St. Lawrence Waterway

When the Mississippi floods called for relief work at home last spring, it was again Hoover who took charge. That is one reason why his name today commands a popularity that extends much beyond the limits of party politics. He was a member of the Inter-allied Food Council, the Supreme Economic Council, and the European Coal Council. His activities naturally have brought him into close association with the problems of labor and he has served with several industrial and economic conferences. His natural interest in reducing the causes of the famines that he has had to relieve made him an inevitable member of the advisory committee on the limitation of armaments.

The special interest of Canada in Mr. Hoover, however, rests on his commitments on the familiar international subjects of the St. Lawrence waterway and the Great Lakes levels. Of the former project he is a strong advocate. To his engineering mind it means, not merely navigation, but power; and he has estimated that a large part of the cost of the enterprise could be recovered by the leasing of power plants. In a recent statement he said:

"I know nothing that should so appeal to the imagination of the people of North America as the final consummation of the struggle of generations to open the Great Lakes as a part of the Seven Seas. It is the need of a vast inland empire whose people have a right to every contribution that can be made to their welfare and prosperity. However intricate the questions may be which are involved in these international relations, I am confident that they can be solved upon the ample foundation of broad mutual interest and good will."

Leaves No Doubt as to Views

Mr. Hoover is also primarily an engineer in his thought with respect to the Great Lakes levels. He favors maintaining them by dams and weirs rather than by the more obvious plan of checking the outflow at Chicago.

There are plenty of people in both the United States and Canada who disagree with his views on these subjects, but at all events he makes no secret of where he stands. No one will have to wait to find that out after the governmental decisions have been reached, as happens with too many men in politics.

The St. Lawrence waterway and the Great Lakes levels were two of a list of seven projects which he named recently as requiring the early attention of the United States government. The other five were: The Colorado river improvement for safeguarding the Imperial valley of California, reclaiming some 4,000,000 acres of land and developing a horse power estimated at 6,000,000; the Mississippi river development for protection against floods by means of levees and spillways; the San Joaquim valley enterprise in California, which would irrigate some 10,000,000 acres; the Columbia basin project, which would reclaim about 1,400,000 acres in the state of Washington; the improvement for navigation of the inland waterways of the Mississippi valley.

Works With Exceptional Efficiency

The description of those gigantic enterprises, coupled with the record which he already has made, affords a photograph of the mind of Hoover. He is not much of a politician. He was considered for the presidency by both the Republicans and the Democrats in 1920 and he did not then know exactly on which side his partisan views lay. His indecision on this, to him, subordinate point placed him out of consideration by either party. He is essentially a food-supply man. It is on the expansion of the means of food production and the attendant development of power and navigation that he rises to the earnestness of an enthusiast. What could be more natural for a man who has had so much to do with famine relief? Nevertheless, he is no mere visionary. He does things, and he does them with exceptional efficiency.

One of the assemblages of wise men at Geneva this summer has been discussing the problem of over-population. In about 300 years, it has been estimated, the number of people, at the present rate of increase, will begin to exceed the world's limits of food production, and the learned professors got together to consider what should be done about it. In the United States the popular answer to that question would have been given in three words: "Send 'em Hoover."

As Others See Us

Much to Learn About Canada

Revelstoke Review: A Red Deer subscriber to The Financial Post writes that journal complaining of the map of Canada published by the London Times in its Jubilee issue. Many discrepancies in regard to Alberta are pointed out. The map gives South Edmonton its old name of Assiniboine, while numerous R. C. M. P. posts are "planted" at points where these were long since absorbed by settlement.

The Financial Post also points out, in as far as Quebec and Ontario are concerned, the map is also much out-of-date.

The same may be said of every other province in the Dominion. Cities and towns are not shown at all, while villages and sidings are given the prominence of large urban centres.

Ignorance concerning Canada, however, is not confined entirely to the London Times. A Montreal paper, recently, says The Financial Post, published a map of the Peace River District, in which it showed Peace River half in Alberta and half in Saskatchewan.

People in Eastern Canada, many of them, know very little of the west. We recall a very intelligent-looking chap, who upon learning that British Columbia was the place of our enlistment, asked, while crossing the Atlantic Ocean, how long it had been necessary to travel by boat before reaching Canada from British Columbia. His home town was Belleville, Ont.

Perhaps the reason why the west is so much better acquainted with the east than the east with the west, is due to the fact that most westerners came from the east in the first place.

However, with good roads and cheaper automobiles, it will not be long before the distances between the two extremes will be considerably shortened.

Other People's Views

No Compulsory Wheat Pool

Manitoba Free Press: Aaron Sapiro has returned to the position, if indeed he ever receded from it despite his charges of misreporting, that the pools to be completely successful should be made 100 per cent. propositions. At the opening of the Lloydminster fair this month Mr. Sapiro once more made the statement that when the voluntary membership had reached its maximum proportions the farmer outside should be made to market through these organizations by legislative enactments.

Occupying the position he does, Mr. Sapiro's words cannot be treated as a casual expression of opinion. They will carry a good deal of weight with the more ardent pool advocates, even if they cause disquietude in official pool circles with the latter, for the reason that if the pools try to use political pressure to obtain the legislative enactments which Mr. Sapiro urges, they must know that their future can be visualized without much trouble. It will be one full of strife and contention.

When he first came to Canada at the request of farm leaders and business interests to promote the pool idea, Mr. Sapiro's great point was that it was time for the farmers to do something for themselves instead of begging governments to do things for them. Above all he pleaded with the farm leaders to eschew politics and keep the pools clear of them. He is now advocating driving the pools willy-nilly into the political maelstrom.

Canadians, like other British subjects, will stand for just so much legislative compulsion. Being ordered to sell their commodities through only one channel is one of the straws which will break a comparatively complacent back. When it comes to disposing of his commodity, whether it be labor or produce, then the Canadian citizen wants to be free to pool it or peddle it, or give it away or hand it to the speculator just as he sees fit. If 75 per cent. want to compel the other 25 to do as they do, then they are in for trouble; and the break may come among the 75 per cent. themselves from those who do not believe in strong-arm methods as a proof that they themselves are the only right-thinking people in the community.

The pools seem to be satisfying their members. Their ardent supporters may think that it would be better for everyone if all Canadian grain was marketed through them: perhaps this is true, though it isn't one of those things which can be proved. But it is quite certain that the way to attain this desired end is not by legislative compulsion. Mr. Sapiro is the pool's worst enemy when he suggests it is. Probably the pool leaders know it.

Stock Market Transactions
Speed, Accuracy, Vigilance in clients' interests.
All Stocks All Markets
Cochran Hay & Co., Limited
INVESTMENT BANKERS
TORONTO
Dominion Bank Bldg.
KITCHENER 56 King St. West
LONDON 202 Dundas Bldg.
J. STRATHEARN HAY
Member Toronto Stock Exchange

Government, Provincial Municipal and Corporation Securities
INDUSTRIAL FINANCING
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
R. A. DALY & CO.
BANK OF TORONTO BUILDING
TORONTO

FLOOD, BARNES & CO.
LIMITED
Investment Bankers
INSURANCE EXCHANGE BLDG.
145 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal
MAin 0321

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED
Business Established 1889

CANADIAN
Government, Municipal & Corporation
SECURITIES

53 KING ST. WEST - TORONTO 2
TRANSPORTATION BLDG., MONTREAL
11 WALL STREET - - NEW YORK
LONDON BLDG. - - VANCOUVER
BELMONT HOUSE - VICTORIA, B.C.
GRESHAM HOUSE OLD BROAD ST.
LONDON, E.C.2, ENG.

INQUIRIES INVITED

Your Investments

Investment questions and problems submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered by letter and those of general interest will be published in this column. We cannot extend this service to non-subscribers. A two-cent stamp or stamped envelope must always be enclosed to cover the direct reply. Write mining, insurance inquiries on sheets separate from other investment inquiries.

Gosse Packing

What is your opinion of Gosse Packing Co.?

Gosse Packing Co. is one of the leaders in the fishing and packing industries in the West. Assuming that the fishing industry is not on the wane, the stock of this company should be a satisfactory hold.

B.C. Fishing

What do you think of B. C. Fishing & Packing as an investment?

British Columbia Fishing and Packing Company is a speculative industrial stock. We would not recommend it as an investment, although it has some speculative possibilities, in view of the fact that earnings in good years are far in excess of the requirements for the new preferred stock.

Can. Investment Trusts

Can you inform me if there are any investment trust companies in this country which are really run on the lines of the Scotch investment trust?

There are several investment trusts operating in Canada at the present time. Not all of these adhere closely to the principles established in Scotland. The trusts which we are inclined to believe most nearly approach the Scotch pattern are the Canadian General Investment Trust and the Economic Investment Trust.

Monarch Knit

What is the outlook for Monarch Knitting Co. preferred?

Monarch Knitting Company shows some signs of improvement in the last year or two.

On the other hand, the arrears of preferred dividends are accumulating perhaps more rapidly than the financial position of the company is improving. Unless there is an unexpected and remarkable betterment in a short space of time, it is probable that ultimately the preferred shareholders of this company must accept something less than the total of the accumulated dividends. In view of this, it might be advisable for you to dispose of your preferred and recoup your losses by buying into some company which is making more rapid progress.

Canadian Theatres

Is there a market for the bonds of Canadian Theatres?

We have been informed by W. A. MacKenzie & Co., Toronto, that they are maintaining a market for the bonds of Canadian Theatres.

We are informed that the earnings of the theatres are well in excess of the bond interest and sinking fund requirements, although the sinking fund does not begin to function until next year.

International Utilities

Please let me have your views and opinion on International Utilities.

International Utilities Corp. owns outright Canadian Utilities, Limited, which is the holding company for Canadian Western Natural Gas and Northwestern Utilities. Both operating subsidiaries have been doing well and the investment can be well regarded, because both gross and net earnings of the parent company have been increasing steadily.

International Utilities also has properties in the United States.

Can. Locomotive

Should I sell my holdings in Canadian Locomotive Co.?

Canadian Locomotive Company showed some improvement last year and we believe that the plant is busier this year because of greater activity on the part of the railways. The company also is manufacturing mining machinery and, with the great development in the mineral industry in Canada, the results for the company should be highly satisfactory. Probable continuous improvement makes it inadvisable for you to dispose of your shares in this company at this time.

National Radiator

What is your opinion of National Radiator Corp, 6½ per cent. debentures, and convertible preferred stock?

There is a Canadian connection with the National Radiator Corp. because one of the companies originated in Canada.

Over a term of years, the debentures and preferred stock of this company should be satisfactory. At the same time, we would point out to you that the new company will not be the leader in its field. Usually the leader is the most satisfactory investment.

L. R. Steel Stock

What is the value of this L. R. Steel stock?

2 shares com., 1922.
4 shares pref., 1922.
4 shares stockholders' trust, 1924.
2 shares Steel's Consolidated, 1926.

Your two shares of common and four shares of preferred of Steel's Realty Development Corporation are not worth anything. You received in place of these shares two shares of Steel's Consolidated Class A stock. This Class A stock in Steel's Consolidated represents the equity of your six shares of Steel's Realty. This equity remained after the assets largely had gone to meet the liabilities of Steel's Realty.

The only Steel company in existence now is the Steel's Consolidated, which was organized in 1924 to take over the properties of the various L. R. Steel enterprises which had been going through bankruptcy in Canada and the United States. Steel's Consolidated is a company operating chain stores on a much smaller scale than was contemplated by the original promoters of the various companies.

While the new company has been unable to show an operating profit so far, it is believed that the next annual report will show profit after adequate provision for depreciation and other charges. In view of the apparent improvement in the position of the company, we believe that you would be well advised to retain your stock for the time being. To dispose of it now would be to take a proportionately large loss and we think you may be able to get something out of the stock by retaining it for the present.

Buy Long-Term Bonds Now

With improved economic conditions, the volume of capital available for investment is increasing and interest rates are declining. Experienced investors are buying sound long-term corporation securities now, while they can be obtained to yield more than 6%.

Our publication *Investment Recommendations* lists several Public Utility, Industrial and Real Estate securities of this type. You can obtain a copy by using the coupon below.

Address:

Royal Securities
CORPORATION
LIMITED
164 St. James Street
MONTREAL

Please send me "Investment Recommendations."

Name ____________
Address ____________
J-60

Mathews Steamship

A client of ours, a professional man, is in receipt of a circular in regard to the $2,000,000, 6% Gold Bonds of Mathews Steamship Company, Ltd. Will you kindly furnish us with an information that will guide him in his decision to invest in these bonds. He also would like to know what provision has been made for the marketability of these bonds.

Mathews Steamship Company's 6's are a good investment. This company is one of the oldest steamship firms operating on the Great Lakes. Their boats are modern and have been, we understand, very successful in competing for the grain trade. The company has expanded steadily and the recent financing was carried out for the purpose of redeeming certain mortgages on recently constructed vessels. The company's financial position is satisfactory and they are in a good position.

Wood, Gundy & Co., the sponsoring house, are in a position to maintain an active market on their securities at all times.

Laura Secord

Please give me full information in regard to common stock of Laura Secord Candy Shop for a long pull.

We are favorably impressed with the outlook for the common stock of Laura Secord Candy Shops, Limited. The company owns a growing chain of popular candy shops in Toronto, Montreal and other cities in Ontario and Quebec. The business has been in existence for fourteen or fifteen years under its present management and became a company in which there is a public stock interest in 1926. Affiliated interests are at the head of the Fanny Farmer Candy Shops in the United States. These also are growing

According to the best information available, the outlook is highly satisfactory. The capitalization is reasonable.

We would direct your attention to the fact that the preferred stock of this company is convertible into the common on the basis of three shares for one. The preferred at present is selling on a basis to yield close to 6 per cent.

International Land

Your survey of corporate securities came this morning. I do not find in it the company of which I particularly wanted to know—the International Land and Lumber Co, formed in Ottawa perhaps twenty years ago, also a subsidiary company, the British Canadian Co. I was induced to buy some stock and received dividends for two years, but have heard nothing from them for many years. Their property was timber limits and townsite about St. Felicien, Que. If you can give me any information concerning these companies I will be pleased.

The reason the International Land and Lumber Co. is not included among the companies reviewed in The Financial Post Survey of Corporate Securities is that the company is no longer in existence.

This company went into bankruptcy in August, 1923. The bondholders got only about 20 per cent. of their capital returned, so that there is no value whatever in the preferred or common stocks of the company. We have this information from the Toronto General Trust Corporation, Ottawa branch. The Toronto General Trust was trustee for the bondholders of the company.

Canadian Brewing

Has Canadian Brewing Corp. a reasonable chance for success?

Canadian Brewing Corp. is one of the larger of the revived concerns operating in Ontario since the revision in the Ontario liquor laws.

As one of the larger concerns of its kind, Canadian Brewing Corp. perhaps has a somewhat better chance of success than a number of the other companies which recently have re-embarked in this business. In our opinion, the individual investor should not go deeply into brewery stocks, because of the prevailing uncertainty as to whether or not the industry has made over-elaborate preparations to care for the demands of consumers. The demand for beer, however, is likely to increase as new stores and warehouses are opened. The regulation which prevents the brewers from seeking new business through advertising is, perhaps, going to prevent any great expansion. At the time of the stock issue, the company estimated its annual net earnings at approximately $4.80 per share of outstanding stock. If this has been realized and can be maintained, the stock probably will continue to be worth its present price.

International Pete

I hold some International Petroleum. I have had it for a long time. It cost me $32. It seems a very slow actor. Had I better sell it or continue to hold it longer?

I also hold some Sinclair Oil which I have had for a long time. Had I better sell it and put the money in something else?

I hold 50 shares National Cash Register which has proved a disappointment. I wonder if I hadn't better get out of all these stocks at once.

International Petroleum, in our opinion, is one of the better oil stocks. The immediate outlook, in view of the overproduction in crude oil, is not so satisfactory as could be wished, but we believe that over a term of years your investment in this stock will be satisfactory.

Sinclair Oil is one of the most speculative of oil stocks and it cannot be said that the outlook is very hopeful. A similar class of speculation is National Cash Register, according to information received from brokers who deal largely in New York stocks. The company has had a long history, but the stock probably would be adversely affected to a greater degree than the average if a bear market should prevail for any length of time.

Investment Bond and Share

Please advise me if the 5 per cent. debentures of the Investment Bond and Share Corporation is considered a safe investment.

The most attractive feature of the Investment Bond and Share Corporation's debentures is the fact that the president of the company is Sir Herbert Holt. All investors who have purchased securities in Holt undertakings have received honorable treatment and good returns.

Ranking after the $4,000,000 in debentures presently outstanding, there is $1,750,000 in 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares.

At the time of issuance of the debentures they constituted a direct obligation of the corporation, whose total assets amounted to at least $5,750,000.

The unsatisfactory point about the issue is that it is what is known as a blind investment trust. The debenture holder simply lends his money to the corporation, which in turn is allowed to purchase any securities which the management may consider suitable. Offsetting this, though, you have the able Sir Herbert Holt safeguarding the interests of the junior securities. In addition, too, attached to each $1,000 debenture are warrants for ten shares of no par value common stock in the corporation. These warrants attached to the debentures entitle the debenture holders to receive without cost at any time ten fully paid common shares.

The value of the common stock naturally depends on the ability of the management to make investments which over a term of years will show an appreciation. The debentures look to be a satisfactory investment in this class of security.

Principally Bonds

Will you kindly give me your criticisms of my investments from the standpoint of

1—Safety,
2—Income,
3—Diversification,
4—Appreciation in value.

My holdings are:
$10,000 French Line 6½ per cent. Bonds, 1951.
$5,000 Government of Chili, 6 per cent. Bonds, 1960.
$5,000 Government of Argentine 6 per cent. Bonds, 1961.
$5,800 Canadian Canners General Mortgage 6 per cent. 25 year Bonds, 1950.
$8,000 Alberta Pacific Grain Co. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1946.
100 shares Hollinger Gold Mine.
233 shares Noranda Mines Ltd.
100 preference shares Massey-Harris Co., 7 per cent.
$5,000 Lake and Rail Warehouse and Elevator Corp., 6 per cent. Bonds, 1951.

The greater part of your investment is in bonds. Interest rates are falling, and consequently there should be some appreciation in value of these bonds, but, of course, you cannot expect as much appreciation in bonds as in good stocks.

You have secured a reasonable degree of diversification, except that we think you possibly have a somewhat large amount in French Line bonds and a somewhat large amount in the bonds of Alberta Pacific Grain Company. At some time or another you might advisedly reduce your holdings in these securities. We do not think that you could increase your income from bonds, without sacrificing some degree of safety.

As you will have observed, Hollinger has dropped considerably in the market in recent weeks. The explanation of this fall has not materialized, but we believe that the mine is still a good one and that the stock should at some time sell higher.

Noranda will be a producer within a few months and, according to the best information, the outlook is highly favorable. Your investment here should be satisfactory.

Massey-Harris preferred is first class among preferreds.

Brazilian Milreis

I understand that the Brazilian government has fixed the value of the milreis at approximately 12 cents. Does this mean that the paper milreis is worth 12 cents in gold? Is it intended to maintain this ratio indefinitely? If not, under what conditions will the value of the paper milreis tend towards par?

For some time past the Brazilian Government has endeavored to stabilize the milreis. Under authority of law No. 4625, December 31, 1922, and law No. 4984, December 31, 1925, the United States of Brazil were authorized to secure a loan of $60,000,000, practically all of which was placed in the United States. This loan was offered to the public in 1926 and 1927. The act under which this loan was issued creates a new gold unit to be known as the "Cruzeiro," the same to be divided into one hundred parts. Gold coins are to be nine parts fine and part alloyed.

The outstanding currency shall be convertible into gold at the rate of 0.200 milligrams per milreis, which will mean a value of approximately eleven and seven-eighths cents in United States money. To the maintenance of this value is pledged the gold reserves already in hand, whatever budget balances may be available, proceeds of recent loan, and the share of the profits of the Bank of Brazil accruing under the act of 1923.

In accordance with the law passed December 18, 1926, for reform and stabilization of the national currency, the Stabilization Bureau was organized and started functioning on April 16 last. It has charge of the mechanical side of the plan, including such details as the issuing of bills, and the carrying of gold deposits to serve as their securities.

Until Brazilian exchange is quoted at or above the conversion rate, convertible bills will not circulate along with inconvertible paper and no important deposits of gold may be expected until that time.

The total paper money in circulation has been unchanged since December, 1926, the amount on April 22, 1927, being 2,569,304 contos (about $308,276,000.

The date from which stabilization is to be effected is not named in the law but it is to be fixed after six months previous notice by a decree of the executive powers. The notice has not yet been given.

For some weeks past, exchange has been bearing around 11.9875 cents, so that the milreis is worth approximately 12 cents gold.

When Women Invest

Widow Dependent on Investment Income Has Much Too Large a Proportion of Capital in Bank Stocks, with Their Contingent Liability — But Bank Outlook is Excellent

A Weekly Feature.

My mother, a widow, is dependent on income from the following:

$5,000 Prov. Ont. 6 per cent., 36.
$850 Dom. Can. 5½, various maturities.
$6,000 local 1st mortgages.
50 shares Dominion Bank.
40 shares Imperial Bank.
20 shares Bank Commerce.
5 shares Bank Nova Scotia.
3 shares Standard Bank.
1 share Bank Montreal.

She also has 60 shares of Noranda, 250 shares Amulet, and a third interest in a local manufacturing plant. The latter, while showing improvement, cannot yet be depended upon for steady income.

Although in the past we have felt that the holdings of bank stocks were out of proportion, only recently could they be sold without loss, and now the future for them appears so bright we are undecided what to do. Your opinion would therefore be much appreciated.

If you think it advisable to sell some of them, what class of securities would you suggest reinvesting in under the circumstances I have outlined?

We are strongly of the opinion that no woman dependent on income should have so large a proportion of her capital invested in the stocks of Canadian banks.

Like yourself, we are firm in the belief that Canadian banks, all of them, are strongly established and that the danger of her ever being called upon to pay the double liability is extremely remote. Yet, the double liability clause is there and should not be overlooked by anyone. It is a contingent liability which few investors are in a position to assume. In effect, the holder of bank stocks is backing an enterprise just as if he or she went on a promissory note with some other individual who benefited. You would not approve such a step as endorsement of another person's note by your mother, even if you had the utmost confidence in the other person's ability to meet all his obligations. You, and we, have the utmost confidence in the ability of Canadian banks to meet all their obligations. But, is your mother prepared to assume a contingent liability which might wipe out virtually all of her capital? We think that the answer must be in the negative.

Any excuse there may have been for your mother retaining such a large proportion of her capital in bank stocks was that bank stocks could not be disposed of at a profit. At the present prices, all of these stocks, we understand, can be sold at no loss to the holder. In the circumstances, we think that all or nearly all of them should be sold.

We suggest that if the holder wishes to participate in the future expansion of these six Canadian banks, that the share in the Bank of Montreal be retained, the holdings in the Standard Bank be reduced to two, that three of the Bank of Nova Scotia be sold, that eighteen of the Bank of Commerce be sold, that 38 of the Imperial Bank be sold, and that 48 of the Dominion Bank be sold. When this adjustment has been made, your mother will have a diversity of liability and yet retain an interest in the business of the banks. We believe that the banking business in Canada has a great future.

We hardly think that a woman dependent on income from investments, should own 60 shares in even so wonderful a mine as Noranda, or 250 shares of so good a mining speculation as Amulet. Presumably, she has a profit in both these stocks and we believe that she would not err on the side of conservatism if she took her profit to the extent of, say, 40 shares of Noranda and 200 shares of Amulet.

Having made these sales, she will have some thousands of dollars which she will require to reinvest. We would suggest that these be divided equally between some of the best utility and industrial bonds, industrial and utility preferred stocks and industrial common stocks. Perhaps the utility bonds are more attractive than the industrial bonds. We would suggest Montreal Trams first mortgage, Montreal Power refunding 5's, Bell Telephone 5's, and Ogilvie Flour Mills 6's.

Among the best preferred stocks are Massey-Harris and City Dairy, and one unlisted preferred which is excellent, namely, the preferred of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company. The common stocks which we would suggest would be C.P.R., Bell Telephone and Consumers' Gas, (Toronto). We would not suggest more than a moderate commitment in any one of these stocks, but if all of them are bought in moderate amounts, we believe that the collective result will be fortunate and that the factor of safety on the average will be quite high.

Facts affecting Stock Values

A letter devoted to discussing underlying factors affecting stock values is issued weekly by our Stock Exchange Department.

It also discusses current items of interest affecting individual companies, interprets balance sheet figures, etc.

You can obtain a copy of the current issue by telephoning, writing or calling.

Write to Dept. 4

Greenshields & Co
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
17 St. John St., Montreal
also Mount Royal Hotel Building
TORONTO 14 King Street E.
OTTAWA 46 Elgin Street
QUEBEC 80 St. Peter Street
99

Be a Better Executive!
Let me assist you in your personal development including an analysis of your character and talents and how to handle men. Send specimen of handwriting to Psycho-graphologist, P. O. Box 701, Ottawa, Ont. Full fee $3.00. Prompt reply.

Special List of Odd Amount Bonds

This list offers a broad selection of Odd Amount bonds at attractive prices. It should prove helpful to those with moderate amounts available for investment.

Copy will be furnished upon request

36 King Street West, Toronto
Telephone: Elgin 4321

Wood, Gundy & Co.
Limited

Atlantic Sugar Refineries
LIMITED
Lantic Sugar
General Offices
211 McGILL STREET
MONTREAL
Refineries - St. John, N.B.

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY CANADA

Character

When buying bonds for investment two factors should be taken into consideration—

FIRST—Property values, revenue producing powers and other tangible elements of security;

SECOND—The character and experience of the investment house which sponsors the issue.

Experienced investors everywhere recognize that the second factor is just as important as the first.

The National City Company
Limited
Head Office—St. James and St. Peter Streets—Montreal
10 King Street East TORONTO | 204 Blackburn Building OTTAWA | 71 St. Peter Street QUEBEC

Advisory Board
Sir Charles B. Gordon, G.B.E., Chairman; Sir John Aird; A. J. Brown, Esq., K.C.; Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G.; Charles R. Hosmer, Esq.; Wilmot L. Matthews, Esq.; F. E. Meredith, Esq., K.C.; Fred W. Molson, Esq.; Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C.; Edson L. Pease, Esq.; W. N. Tilley, Esq., K.C.; Hon. J. M. Wilson
208

COUPON BONDS READILY SALEABLE

With reference to the form of contract for the payment of interest and principal, bonds are of two classes: coupon bonds and registered bonds. The commoner form is the coupon bond. This form of bond is usually made payable to the bearer, and the interest payments are represented by separate interest notes or coupons attached to the certificate, also payable to the bearer. These coupons are numbered consecutively, and each bears the amount of interest payable on each interest date, usually semi-annually, throughout the life of the obligation. When a coupon matures, or becomes due, the holder of the bond "clips" it and presents it for payment at his bank or at the bank or office of the issuing company.

Since coupon bonds are made payable to the bearer, they do not carry the name of the owner. Sometimes, however, coupon bonds have the privilege of registration of principal, that is, the principal of bond can be "registered" in the name of the owner. In such a case, the bond is sent to the trustee, who detaches the bond itself and returns to the owner a receipt for it together with the coupons which are still payable to the bearer and which may be cashed at will when they become due. Bonds registered "as to principal only" are thus recorded with a trustee, and they cannot be transferred except when signed or endorsed by the owner and after a release has been secured from the trustee. Such bonds are known as registered coupon bonds. Registration of bonds is not widely practised, however, except in cases where bonds are purchased to be held until maturity, and as a precaution against loss.

From the standpoint of negotiability, coupon bonds are the preferable form, since they are generally more readily salable. The seller of a bearer bond or coupon bond has only to deliver the bond to the buyer to complete the sale. A coupon bond, for this reason, will sometimes bring a slightly higher price than a registered bond of the same issue. On the other hand, there is less risk of loss by theft in the case of registered bonds.

RGH

We Offer—

Calls on Brazilian Traction Common

Prices on Application

R. G. HOERNER & CO.
Limited
MONTREAL: 57 St. Francois Xavier St. MAin 0123
Investment Bankers
NEW YORK: 14 Wall Street Rector 4900
Direct Private Wires—Montreal, Toronto, New York

IMPERIAL OIL

WE have had a special analytical circular prepared in connection with the above Company.

Copy supplied, without obligation, on application at either of our offices.

McCUAIG BROS. & CO.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
Members Montreal Curb Market
190 St. James Street MAin 8170
1420 Peel Street UPtown 6616

FARM LANDS
General Agents for;
CALGARY AND EDMONTON LAND CO., LIMITED
CANADA SASKATCHEWAN LAND CO., LIMITED
WINNIPEG AND WESTERN LAND CORPORATION
OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON Ltd.
WINNIPEG

The Willison Neely Corporation
Limited
DEALERS IN
Canadian Government, Municipal and "Dollar for Dollar" Bonds
CANADIAN PACIFIC BUILDING TORONTO
MONTREAL LONDON HAMILTON OTTAWA

News of Investment Markets

CANADA MALTING STOCK OFFER TO COME NEXT WEEK

100,000 Shares Offered to Public at $25 Per Share

As announced exclusively in The Financial Post of September 2nd, Canada Malting Co. common stock will be offered the public next week at $25 the share.

Mara & McCarthy, stock-brokerage firm which was identified with the Hiram Walker issue earlier this year, is the house behind the issue. It is announced that the directorate of Canada Malting Co. will be strengthened by the addition of H. C. Hatch and one or two associates. Mr. Hatch is president of Gooderham & Worts and Hiram Walker, Ltd.

To Offer 100,000

The new company which has been formed to take over Canada Malting Co. will have a capitalization of 200,000 shares of common stock of no par value. There will be no bonds and no preferred stock. The issued stock will total 184,000 shares, of which 100,000 will be offered the public.

Canada Malting Co. is the largest producer of malt in Canada, with factories in Toronto, Montreal and other centres. The business long was in the hands of the family of W. D. Matthews and was looked upon as one of the best of its class in Canada.

Market Strength Indicated by Keen Bidding on Eastern Loan

Close bidding featured the tenders on the $12,050,000 debentures of the Nova Scotia Government, awarded to a syndicate headed by Dominion Securities Corpn., at a price of 97.4178. Other members of the group were Dillon, Read & Co., Equitable Trust Co., International Acceptance Bank, Canadian Bank of Commerce, First National Corporation of Boston, and Northern Trust Co.

The cost to the province for this additional capital amounts to 4.68. This compares favorably with sales of corresponding importance and value during the last six months and is a further indication of the strength of the present bond market and the desire of dealers to secure new issues.

More than ordinary interest is attached to the awarding of these debentures, as it is pointed out that the bidding on this issue indicates how the new Federal refunding loans will go this fall. The Government will have to seek between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000 within the next couple of months and in view of the high price received by Nova Scotia, it is expected that the Federal loan will fetch an equally good offer.

P. T. Legare Preferred Stock Offered by Well-known Group

An offering of $600,000, 7 per cent. cumulative convertible preferred stock of P. T. Legare Co., is being made this week by McLeod, Young, Weir and Co., in conjunction with Ernest Savard, Ltd., Credit Anglo-Francais, Ltd., of Montreal, and Louis Normand, of Three Rivers.

P. T. Legare is the largest chain store operator in the province of Quebec, with 52 establishments in all the principal towns and cities. In addition to these stores, the company maintains over 1,000 local agencies covering all smaller communities in the province of Quebec and many communities in Eastern Ontario and Northern New Brunswick.

The company's business is the merchandising of home furnishings of every description, stoves and furnaces, wagons, buggies, farm implements and agricultural requisites generally and musical goods. Sales for 1926 amounted to over $3,500,000, while for the first six months of the current year, an increase of 30 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1926, was recorded.

Particulars of the issue follow:

600,000
P. T. Legare Co., Ltd.
7% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock

Business—Operates 52 stores and over 1,000 agencies in Quebec, Northern New Brunswick and Eastern Ontario. Handles home furnishings, agricultural machinery, musical goods, etc.

Properties—Have been appraised at $2,017,153. Of these, properties to an appraised value, of $1,415,144 are located in the cities of Montreal and Quebec.

Management—There will be no change.

Capital—6 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, $1,500,000 to be authorized, $1,000,000 to be issued. 6 per cent. redeemable debentures, due 1977*, $700,000 to be authorized, $700,000 to be issued. 7% cumulative sinking fund convertible preferred stock (this issue, $1,500,000 to be authorized, $600,000 to be issued. Common stock (no-par value) 150,000 shares to be authorized, 100,000 shares to be issued.

*Convertible in whole or in part at holder's option until 1947 into an equal amount of 6 per cent. prior preferred stock of $100 par value, carrying voting rights on basis of one vote for each $100 share. On September 1st, 1948, there is to be inaugurated a cumulative sinking fund sufficient to redeem this entire issue by its maturity in 1977. These debentures are callable on any interest date at 100 and accrued interest and the 6 per cent. prior preferred stock, into which they are convertible, is callable on any dividend date at 100 and accrued dividend.

Earnings—Net earnings have increased from $148,549 in 1923 to $285,204 in 1926 (before federal income taxes). Net earnings in 1926 were equivalent to 4.36 times the total preferred dividend requirements.

Assets—Net tangible as of April 30th, after giving effect to present financing, were $4,682,557. After provision for bond and debenture interest, this is equivalent to $497 for each $100 share of this issue of preferred stock.

Sinking Fund—Ten per cent. of yearly profits available for dividends on common stock.

Protective Features—Restrictions have been placed on the issuing of further preferred stock and payment of dividends on common stock.

Purpose of Issue—Proceeds will be reinvested in business, opening of new stores, etc.

Offered—McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Ernest Savard Ltee., Credit Anglo-Francais, Ltd., and Louis Normand, Three Rivers, at 100 and accrued dividend, with a bonus of 3 shares of no par common with every 10 shares of preferred stock.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

Week ending: Aug. 31.	1927	1926	Change
C. P. R.	$5,769,000	$5,182,000	+$587,000
C. N. R.	7,239,625	6,858,425	+ 381,199

London is Regaining Pre-War Eminence as Leading Money Mart

Domestic Demands Have Developed Enormously in Past Eighteen Months, But Distinct Signs of Larger Foreign Lending Business

Capital requirements of Canadian governments and corporate interests during the past ten years or more have been largely met by American funds. In the years before the war, England was the logical place to secure money. The change in the status between New York and London, insofar as Canada is concerned, has been due in some measure to the lower credit standing of the Dominion in England arising out of the Grand Trunk dispute and other ill-fated ventures. But the principal reason has been the inability, or lack of initiative, of London to meet the keen competition of American bankers for Canadian business.

Being out of touch with the London market, Canadians are apt to overlook the fact that London is still the banker for the greater part of the world. Although British foreign lending is still far short of pre-war levels, the total volume of new capital issues in Great Britain in recent years, has been above the figures prior to 1914. In the three years preceding the war, domestic requirements were small and about 80 per cent. of the $1,000,000,000 of annual new capital issues in Great Britain went to foreign and colonial users, the foreign share averaging 46 per cent. of the total and the balance going to the various Dominions and Colonies. In the past seven years, new capital issues have averaged over $1,500,000,000 per annum, but the distribution has undergone a vast change; the foreign share amounting to 13.3 per cent., the Empire 20 per cent., and the balance kept at home.

Seventeen Year Trend

The following table, compiled by the London Statist, clearly shows the trend in distribution of new capital issues in Britain since 1911:

(000's omitted).

	Total £	Home £	Colonial £	Foreign £
1911	196,216	32,244	60,932	103,040
1912	211,337	51,294	64,407	95,635
1913	248,236	50,709	99,569	97,958
1914	308,580	153,580	85,000	70,000
1915	935,344	860,344	75,000	.....
1916	577,412	552,412	25,000	.....
1917	1,315,983	1,299,139	14,927	1,917
1918	1,352,465	1,339,818	9,895	2,752
1919	1,028,817	977,250	25,469	26,098
1920	481,250	413,565	43,543	24,142
1921	392,800	279,831	91,803	21,166
1922	585,151	438,575	79,158	67,418
1923	286,277	156,449	80,675	49,153
1924	242,528	107,118	63,963	71,447
1925	344,589	245,108	69,230	30,251
1926	264,549	142,500	57,547	64,502
1927*	232,302	171,670	38,401	22,231

*6 months.

The preponderating demand for new capital on behalf of private enterprise thus shown may be definitely associated with a revival of trade, says the Statist, and was encouraged by the relatively lower level of money rates since the beginning of the year. The response to many of the appeals for new capital made during the past eighteen months was unusual, and admittedly some exceptionally attractive issues made their appearance, but while many highly speculative issues were immediately over-subscribed, relatively sound fixed-interest municipal and other stocks were neglected.

Annual Needs About $300,000,000

It will be noted from the foregoing table, that the boom period in the demand of the colonies and Dominions upon the London money market—the years 1921 to 1923 when the annual total was above £80,000,000, was coincident with the period of depreciated exchange, so that the true average of the annual financial requirements of the Dominions and Colonies would seem to be about £65,000,000, or about $300,000,000.

In a report to the U.S. Department of Commerce, the assistant commercial attache at London, points out that recent Imperial conferences, activities of the Empire marketing board, and other nationalistic tendencies at work in Great Britain, seem to justify the statement that the British Empire requirements call for the allocation of some $300,000,000 each year. Once the domestic requirements are provided, the foreign capital needs come up for consideration. Consequently there is a much wider fluctuation of the share of the total which each may represent.

Distribution of Capital

Percentage of capital issues going to the colonies and the dominions, on the one hand, and to foreign countries, on the other, has been as follows:

Year	Colonies and Dominions	Foreign countries	%	Total val. (000's omitted
1911	31	52.5	83.5	£163,972
1912	30	45.2	75.2	160,042
1913	40	39.4	79.4	197,527
1920	9	5	14	67,685
1921	23.3	5.4	28.7	112,969
1922	13.5	11.5	25	146,575
1923	28.2	17	45.2	129,828
1924	26	29.5	55.5	135,410
1925	20	8.7	28.7	99,481
1926	21.7	24	45.7	122,049
1927* ...	16.5	9.5	26	60,632

*6 months.

Foreign Business Growing

The proportion going abroad increased after 1920 until 1924, when the virtual embargo on foreign loans in conjunction with the resumption of the gold standard, severely reduced foreign financing, only to meet again with a large increase in 1926, when the restriction was withdrawn. The decline in the first half of 1927 is owing in part to the heavy demands of domestic British industry after the 1926 strike and to war loan refunding.

Foreign issues seem to be retrieving some of their former importance, and the volume of impending issues on foreign account gives strength to the view that London is rapidly regaining some of its pre-war eminence in the international sphere.

Government Financing Topic of Bond Gossip

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL. — "A survey of developments in the markets for government, corporation and real estate securities during the past month reveals very little change in the situation," say Hamilton Warner & Co., in the September issue of the Investment Digest. "Prices have been firm and show a tendency to move higher. Activity, of course, has had a seasonable lull, but there has been a keen demand for new issue.

"Investment circles are interested in the expected financing of the Dominion government. It is thought that the government will negotiate a short-term issue in New York and later launch long-term bonds to permanently refund that portion of the loan which it will be necessary to refund. Reported negotiations of the Department of Finance with New York bankers for a $100,000,000 loan have been denied.

"It is worthy of note that the total volume of bonds issued for 1927 to date is less by over $90,000,000 than the volume issued for the same period a year ago.

FOREIGN SECURITIES
We are active in all foreign issues.
Ask for quotations.
Have your name placed on our mailing lists.
EUROPEAN DEBENTURE CORPORATION LTD.
120 St. James Street, Montreal

They Were Made for You

For centuries, a first mortgage upon land and buildings upon it, has been the best security known for money.

There is no better security to-day than a first mortgage upon choice, income-producing properties, well-located, in growing cities.

But only large financial institutions or men of great wealth can purchase a mortgage, in its entirety, on so immensely valuable a property.

United First Mortgage Bonds are, in effect, fractional parts of just such mortgages on just such properties. By means of these bonds you can enjoy the same high grade of security and, in proportion to the amount of your purchase, the same high income-return as, one time, only great capitalists could.

Denominations: $50, $100, $250, $500, and $1,000.

Maturities, 3 to 7 or 12 years.

United Bond Company
Limited
297 Bay Street, TORONTO
Imperial Bank Building, WINDSOR

A Financial Service That Inspires Confidence

An ever-widening clientele which looks to us for expert investment counsel indicates the confidence reposed in the wide service we render for the purchase, sale or exchange of securities.

Membership on the Toronto and Montreal Stock Exchanges and on other leading exchanges, together with ten strategically located offices with private wire connections, are features of the financial service we offer.

Your inquiry will receive prompt and careful attention.

JOHNSTON AND WARD
14 King St. East, Toronto
171 St. James St., Montreal
Members: Montreal Stock Exchange; Toronto Stock Exchange; Montreal Curb Market; Winnipeg Grain Exchange; Chicago Board of Trade

New Issue
The Dominion Building
(Toronto)
6½% First Mortgage Leasehold
Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
To Mature August 1, 1942.
Price—100 and Accrued Interest.
Descriptive Circular on Request.
MATTHEWS & COMPANY
LIMITED
Investment Bankers
255 Bay St. - Toronto

Calgary, Alberta
Stocks, Bonds, Grain & Oil Leases
Carlile & Farr Ltd.
Private wire to all markets.
Correspondents of Osler & Hammond.

McDonagh Somers & Co.
Government and Municipal Bonds
Dominion Bank Building
TORONTO
Canada

We Offer
Ontario Township Bonds
to yield
5.10%
Excellent Security
Trustee Investments
Readily Resaleable
W. L. McKinnon & Co.
McKinnon Bldg., Toronto

MURRAY & COMPANY
Specialising in
Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds
METROPOLITAN BLDG.
ELGIN 8429-8420 TORONTO

C. T. FILLAN & CO.
Specialising in
RAILROAD SECURITIES
205 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
Telephone Lancaster 6936.

Private Wire Connection to New York, Chicago, Winnipeg, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver.
G. F.
TULL & ARDERN
LIMITED
STOCK, BOND, GRAIN and FINANCIAL BROKERS
LANCASTER BUILDING
CALGARY, Alberta

F. H. Blakely C. E. Bowden
F. H. BLAKELY & CO.
Corporation Bond Issues
Originated - Under-written
Northern Ontario Bldg.,
Toronto
Telephone Adelaide 0669

G. A. STIMSON & CO.
LIMITED Est. 1883
The Oldest Bond House in Canada
300 Bay Street - TORONTO

Housser Wood & Co.
LIMITED
Orders Executed on the Toronto Stock Exchange
R. F. DAVIDSON,
Member Toronto Stock Exchange
El. 7193-4-5-6.
Royal Bank Bldg. Toronto

COAST MUNICIPAL FINANCES UNDERGO BIG IMPROVEMENT

British Columbia's Plan of Assistance Works Out Splendidly

Since the present system of assisting municipalities went into effect, a remarkable improvement in British Columbia municipal financing has been achieved.

According to the annual report of Robert Baird, inspector of municipalities, just released, the gross debt of the municipalities was $102,853,227 in 1926, as against $103,186,000 in 1920, before government control started, a reduction of about $1,500,000, despite heavy municipal improvements and capital expenditures.

At the same time arrears dropped from $8,248,000 to $3,936,944, and sinking fund shortages declined from $5,591,000 to $1,904,760. In a corresponding period poll tax revenue increased from $12,127 to $211,275. The most important figure of all, however, shows that despite increased population and much greater costs, municipal levies on land have dropped from $15,176,662 to $14,608,313. Though reducing the burden on land, municipalities received in revenue during 1926, including government grants, $24,413,962, as against $21,711,113 in 1920.

Land Burden Reduced

Before the government increased its municipal grants in 1921 land tax receipts represented 76 per cent. of all revenue collected by municipalities. Now, as a result of these additional grants, land taxes represent less than 60 per cent. of total municipal receipts, so that the burden on land has been greatly reduced. Total grants made to municipalities out of provincial revenue represent 12 per cent. of total municipal receipts, Mr. Baird's report shows.

Including the present liquor profit distribution the total amount distributed to the municipalities in this way since the system started is $5,419,267. Liquor profits, motor vehicle revenue and pari-mutuel taxes turned over by the government to municipalities total $11,569,237, with other grants the total amount distributed by the government to municipalities in the last ten years to the present is $28,942,731.

State Makes Cash Settlement With Hamburg Bond Holders

A cash offer has been made to the holders of State of Hamburg Bonds, 4½ per cent. of 1919 and 4½ per cent. bonds of 1919, series B, holding at least M.500.00 face value, which cash offer in many instances is more favorable to them than the exchange of their bonds under the regular exchange procedure, viz:—

Reichsmark 20.00 for M.500.—each of either of the above issues if the bonds have been acquired by the present owner prior to November 1st, 1919:

Reichsmark 3.00 for M.500.—each of either of the above issues if the bonds have been acquired by the present owner between November 1st, 1919, and June 30th, 1920.

The Bonds, together with coupon and renewal sheets, proof of old possession (broker's bill of sale, etc.), list of numbers, have to accompany the applications.

This cash offer is also open to those bondholders who have already filed their applications for the exchange of their bonds under the Revaluation Law. The Bank Receipt obtained when depositing the bonds, and also the "Decision" of the State of Hamburg, granting old possession privileges, if already received, has to be filed with the application for the cash payment. Applicants filing such "Decision" must expressly state that they waive all claims for "Drawing Rights" and Loan Liquidation Debt.

Bondholders wishing to avail themselves of the above offer must file applications without delay, with the Special Commissioner for German Government Loans, 42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Standard's New Branch to Speed Bond Exchanges

The new branch of the Standard Bank of Canada, near Yonge and Adelaide streets, Toronto, is likely to develop into a bond dealers' bank.

Standard Bank has always been popular with the Toronto investment community. Its present chief office in Toronto has been cramped in dealing with messengers and clerks constantly switching millions of dollars worth of bonds and shares held as collateral for call loans. The need for a special branch to handle this business more expeditiously was felt and when the opportunity was offered of purchasing the old Canadian Mortgage building, handy to the bond district, at a good figure it was taken.

Of course, the branch will handle other business as well.

Public Utility Earnings

Winnipeg Electric

July	1927
Gross earnings	$434,086
Net revenue	127,811
Fixed charges and taxes	96,693
Net income	31,118
Prop. Manitoba Pr. Guar.	14,139

Pay While You Chew

(Continued from page 9)

only fifty-six cents from June 30, 1925, to June 30, 1926, while the interest at 3 per cent. on the average account of June, 1925, would amount to more than $15 for the year. And how many people have the false idea of saving that makes them congratulate themselves on their frugality when they put $10 in the savings account, and at the same time sign $100 of notes for a radio. The growth of the instalment plan is partly due to the peculiar human psychology that a person would rather mortgage his future income for $1,000 than use an accumulated savings of $500 that gives him a false sense of financial security.

Increasing Doses

What is the effect of indebtedness of three billion dollars for goods made in 1926 which Americans were using on January 1, 1927, and to be paid for out of 1927 income? It seems that we have not only over-produced and oversold the consumer's purchasing power by that amount, but that we have created a consumer's debt that cannot be curtailed without a like curtailing of production with all its consequences. In fact even to keep production at its present level this debt must be increased, for instalment selling is a stimulant to business and like all stimulants it must be administered in increased doses. To illustrate—suppose you can buy in 1924 $10,000 of goods and no more from income, but you increase your purchases to $11,000 by deferring the payment of $1,000 on the instalment plan until 1925. In 1925, you must pay this $1,000 from income, and hence, you have only $9,000 with which to buy goods instead of the $10,000. Now to maintain in 1925 the sales volume of $11,000 acquired in 1924 by $1,000 of deferred payments you must carry over to 1926 not $1,000 but $2,000, which when paid in 1926 will leave you but $8,000 to spend. And so the next year you must mortgage future income to the extent of $3,000 to buy the $11,000 of goods—and so on the increase must be ever maintained to preserve the volume of business at first acquired by a small amount. The failure to maintain the rate of increase can only mean a slowing down with a consequent fall in prices as indicated by what has gradually begun to happen in the last two years.

There are three outstanding innovations brought about by instalment selling—

First. It has brought into existence a new middle man—the finance company—a new kind of bank, a bank of discount, but not of deposit, and furnishing the machinery for investigation, supervision and collection which the latter lacked. There are in existence between a thousand and fifteen hundred such companies with aggregate capital and surplus of perhaps half a billion. They have double this amount of outstanding instalment paper or about one billion dollars, while their purchases of such paper during the past year doubtless exceeded two billion, leaving a majority of the annual instalment business to be financed by other means.

Second. It has meant an extension of credit to a large number of persons who had never before known or had the use of credit. There are millions of people who have had credit thrust upon them in the past few years when they have had no training in its use, or any knowledge of its dangers. This new and untrained army of credit users presents a new problem.

New Field of Credit

Third. It furnishes a new field of credit. Credit as we know it to-day is practically entirely in the hands of the banks, with whom there is deposited the accumulated savings of the people. The extension of bank credit is very interesting. First we had the extension of bank credit solely for the production of goods, that is, to the manufacturer or creator of goods. This was considered eminently sound, for then the accumulated savings of the people, judiciously handled through the banks, was used for the production of more wealth for the use of the people. Then there came gradually another extension of bank credit, that is, for the distribution of these goods that were already created by virtue of bank credit. Thus we have an extension or use of accumulated savings for the distribution of goods to the people. In both of these instances, however, the real credit back of the loan were the goods in the hands of the producer or the distributor, goods in the warehouses or goods in the shelves of the retilers. The instalment plan of selling, however, is a new field for the extension of credit. Now the credit is not extended to the producer or the distributor, but extended to the consumer. The security now is no longer the goods in the warehouses or on the shelves of the producer or the distributor, but on the goods in the hands of millions of individual consumers who can make payments only so long as they are employed to make more goods.

Is With Us To Stay

Whether we approve or condemn instalment selling, it is with us, and with us to stay. When used within reasonable limits its virtues cannot be denied. It has brought about mass production with a per unit reduction in costs but not a sufficient reduction, it is believed, to nearly equal the financing cost except possibly in the case of automobiles. To stop it now would mean disaster, for the three billion of indebtedness would have to be paid out of income depleted by the consequent decline in production.

The bank's loan to a producer or distributor, usually at 6 per cent., is made after careful investigation of the credit risk, and it can be paid off when the goods made or bought with the loan are sold and paid for. The bank's loan to the consumer by the purchase of finance companies' paper at four or five per cent. is entirely dependent upon the credit investigation of others, and cannot be so paid off, for we have seen that the three billion dollars of outstanding consumer's credit cannot be suddenly withdrawn without disastrous results. The banks then should not purchase such paper without the guarantee of those who have made the investigation, to insure thereby as much as possible the choice of the credit risk. The guarantee not only of the finance companies, whose combined capital and surplus is only one-fourteenth of the annual instalment sales, but the guarantee of the dealer who is best able to know the worth of the maker. This should have a tendency to extend credit only where credit is due.

This Week's Bond Sales

City of Welland

An issue of $36,000, 5 per cent., 30-instalment school debentures of the municipality of Welland has been awarded to R. A. Daly & Co., at 100.33. Tenders follow:

R. A. Daly & Co.	100.33
Brouse, Mitchell & Co.	99.53
C. H. Burgess & Co.	99.50
Bell, Gouinlock & Co.	99.40
Gairdner & Co.	99.37
McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.	99.36
Dyment, Anderson & Co.	99.18
Matthews & Co.	99.18
Wood, Gundy & Co.	99.01
Fry, Mills, Spence	98.577

Nova Scotia Issue

A syndicate, headed by Dominion Securities Corporation and Dillon, Read & Co., was awarded the $12,050,000, Province of Nova Scotia, 4½ per cent., 25-year bond issue, the price being 97.4178. The bids were:

Dominion Securities, Dillon, Read & Co., Equitable Trust Co., International Acceptance Bank, Bank of Commerce, First National Corp. and Northern Trust Co.	97.4178
Blair & Co., Chase Securities Corp., E. H. Rollins & Co., Illinois Merchants' Trust, McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., W. R. Compton & Co., Johnston & Ward, R. A. Daly & Co., Atlantic Merrill Oldham Corp., Puleyn & Co., The Wells-Dickey Co. and Royal Securities Corp.	97.146
Bank of Montreal, First National Bank, Bankers Trust Co., Lee Higginson & Co., A. E. Ames & Co., Redmond & Co., Kissell, Kinnicutt & Co., Bank of Nova Scotia, Salomon Bros. & Hutzeler, Kerr, Fleming & Co., Hanson Bros. and National Park Bank	97.129
National City Co., Harris, Forbes & Co., Guarantee Company of New York, Wood, Gundy & Co., Royal Bank of Canada and Eastern Securities Co.	95.55

Estevan Mercury Tells Story of Town's Rapid Expansion

In the special district development number, the Estevan Mercury has gathered together and presented in admirable form a wealth of information regarding the natural resources and industrial possibilities in the region centering on Estevan, Saskatchewan.

Thirty-five years ago the townsite of Estevan was thrown open by the Manitoba and Southwestern Railway Co. This point had been selected for the terminus and junction with the Soo Line, pursuant to an agreement with the Dominion Coal Co. to build their line wherever the coal company would select as the base of their mining venture in the lignite field.

The original coal company was unsuccessful, but with the discovery of a coal seam at Roche Percee and Bienfait, new developments took place, settlers flocked into the country, and Estevan was definitely established as a trading centre of importance.

The enterprise and initiative of the Mercury in publishing this special edition, is sufficient indication of the progressiveness of the town and district.

Canadian Celanese Stock Jumps Upward Again

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The present jump in Canadian Celanese common shares this week has been attributed to a possible further expansion of the company in the celluloid manufacturing field. No foundation in fact, however, has been found to substantiate this rumor, and it is generally thought that the reason for the strength in the shares lies in the fact that the company's celanese production department at its Drummondville plant is nearing completion and will be producing this autumn. The weaving section of the plant has been in production for several months, but the raw material requirements have been purchased from the States. With the gradual completion of the project, it is but natural that the demand for the common stock should be augmented.

Unlisted Bonds

	Bid	Asked
Abitibi Fibre 6s, 1947	96⅞	97¾
Abitibi P. & P. 6s, 1940	104¼	105
Algoma Steel 5s, 1962	29¾	31
Alberta Pac. Grain, 6s, 1946	97⅝	98¼
Bell Telephone 5s, 1955	102⅛	102⅝
Belgo Can. Paper, 6s, 1943	101½	102½
Brandram-Henderson, 6s, 1936	96½	98½
B. C. Pulp & Paper 6s, 1950	87	91
Brompton P. & P. 6s, 1946	98¾	99¾
Burns, P. & Co., 6½s, 1943	102½	104
Calgary Brewery 5s, 1942	93	94
Calgary Power 5s, 1940	92¾	93¾
Canada Biscuit, 6½s, 1946	100½	102
Canada Lt. & Pr. 5s, 1949	93	94
Can. Nor. Power, 6s, 1941	101	102
Can. Paperboard 7s, 1937	98½	101
Can. Steamships 5s, 1943	99¼	100
Can. Steamships 6s, 1941	98⅝	99
Can. Steel Foundries, 6s, 1936	105¾	107
Davies, Wm., 6s, 1942	93	94
Dominion Iron 5s, 1939	30	34
Dominion Pr. and Tr. 5s, 1932	96¾	97¾
Drummond Invest. 6½s, 1938	98¾	99½
Duke Price Pr. 6s, 1966	104⅞	105⅜
East Kootenay Pr. 7s, 1942	103⅜	104½
Elec. Development 5s, 1933	100	100¾
Famous Players 6½s, 1943	99	100
Fraser Co. 6s, 1950	99⅝	100
Gatineau Power 5s, 1956	97¼	97¾
Gatineau Power, 6s, 1941	100⅝	101¼
Howard Smith P. & P. 6s, 1941	103¾	104¼
International Paper 6s, 1941	104½	105½
King Edward Hotel 7s, 1944	91	94
Lake Superior P. & P. 6s, 1941	105½	106½
Laurentian Pr. 6s. 1936	103¾	105
Laurentide Pr. 5½s, 1946	101¼	102¼
Maritime Tel. & Tel. 6s, 1941	104½	105¾
Manitoba Pr. 5½s, 1951	100	100½
Mercury Mills 6½s, 1942	102	103
Mont. L., H. & Pr. 5s, 1951	100⅝	100¾
Mont. Pub. Service 5s, 1942	99½	99⅝
Nor. Ont. L. & P. 6s, 1946	100¾	101⅜
Nor. West Utilities 7s, 1938	99¼	100¼
Nova Scotia Steel 5s, 1959	63	69
Nova Scotia 6% Debs.	28	32
Nova Scotia Tram. 5s, 1946	92	93
Nova Scotia Tram. 7s, 1952	99½	100½
Ont. Pulp & Paper 6s, 1931	108¾	110
Ottawa Hull Pr. 6s, 1948	103⅝	104¾
Ottawa L., H. & Pr. 6s, 1953	103½	105
Ottawa Mont. Pr. 6½s, 1949	102¾	103¾
Ottawa Trac. 5½s, 1955	100⅝	101½
Ottawa River Pr. 6½s, 1953	102	103
Port Alfred P. & P. 6½s, 1943	101	101½
Price Bros. 6s, 1943	103⅞	104⅝
Prov. Lt. Pr. 5s, 1946	101	102
Rio Tramway 5s, 1935	95⅝	96⅝
Sao Paulo Tram. 5s, 1929	97⅛	98½
St. Lawrence Paper 6s, 1946	97¼	98
St. Maurice Valley 6s, 1945	98¾	100
St. Maurice Pr. 6½s, 1953	107¼	108
Shawinigan W. & P. 6s, 1950	104½	106
Simpson's, Ltd., 6½s, 1945	103	104
Southern Can. Pr. 5s, 1955	98⅞	99½
Spanish River P. & P. 8s, 1941	106¾	107½
West Kootenay Pr. 6s, 1943	103⅝	104¾

Increasing Use of Radios Helps Battery Producers

That there has been no falling off in the popularity of the radio, is evidenced by the increase in production of storage batteries during 1926, as compared with the preceding year. According to the Bureau of Statistics, the output of storage and dry cell batteries in Canada amounted to $7,766,798 in 1926, as against $6,886,268 in 1925. The 21 plants in this industrial group represented a capital investment of $7,519,866. Expenditures for materials totalled $3,953,178. Of the producing companies, 6 had a production value in excess of half a million dollars; 2 others exceeded the quarter million mark; 3 more were each above $100,000, and 10 were below that mark.

Storage batteries were made in 17 different establishments; the total production was valued at $4,352,223. Output included 49,406 batteries worth $498,077 designated for radio purposes; 324,405 worth $3,458,846 for automobiles and internal combustion engines, and 22,377 worth $395,300 for other purposes such as farm planting, lighting, etc. Production of dry cell batteries amounted to 30,990,577 individual cells, valued at $3,291,497. Only 4 plants produced dry cells last year and the output included cells for radio, flashlight and other purposes. Battery parts and supplies were worth $123,078.

Imports of batteries during the calendar year totalled $908,904 in value and included 39,233 storage batteries worth $773,529, and primary electric light batteries valued at $135,375. Exports are not shown separately in the trade report classifications.

Tenders and By-laws

September 12—Village of St. Emilien, Desbiens, P.Q., $33,000, 5½ per cent., serial bonds. Adelard Plourde, sec.-treas.

September 15—City of Arvida, P.Q., $100,000, 5 per cent., serial bonds. James A. Whittaker, sec.-treas.

September 13—Municipality of Bromptonville, P.Q., $165,000, 5 per cent., serial bonds. J. A. Ouellet, sec.-treas.

Norwood, Sask.—$23,000, 6½ per cent., 20-instalment school debentures. R. G. Marshall, sec.-treas.

September 26—School Commission of Drummondville, P.Q., $110,000, 5 per cent., serial debentures. Gaston Ringuet, sec.-treas.

September 19—Catholic School Board of East Angus, $30,000, 5½ per cent., serial bonds. J. A. Vachon, sec.-treas.

September 24—School Municipality of Clarendon, P.Q., $20,000, 5 per cent., serial debentures. E. T. Hodgins, sec.-treas.

BOND MOVEMENT OF THE WEEK

Week ending Sept. 6

Bonds	Int. Rate	Due	Yield	Range 1926 High	Range 1926 Low	Range 1927 High	Range 1927 Low	Ask	Latest Price Bid	Latest Price High	Latest Price Low
Asbestos gen. mtge	6	1956	6.42	88¾	81¼	94½	88	95	94½	94½	94
Canada Cement	6	1929	5.56	103	100½	102¼	100	..	101	101	..
Dom. Rubber	6	1946	5.70	103	100	103½	102½	103⅛	103	103½	103
Lyall Construction	6	1932	6.41	94¼	92	98⅛	94	..	95½	98⅛	..
Montreal Tram. "A"	5	1941	5.02	98½	93	99⅞	97⅞	97⅛	96⅜	99⅞	..
Ogilvie "C"	6	1932	5.10	105½	103	104¼	104	..	104	104¼	..
Quebec Railway	5	1939	4.96	100	92	100½	96	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	..
Rio de Janeiro	5	1935	5.67	95½	92	95½	95½	..	95¼	95½	..
Wayagamack	6	1951	6.00	100⅝	90	100	97	..	..	100	99½
War Loan	5	1931	4.70	102.40	100.35	101.95	100.75	....	101.50	101.45	....
War Loan	5	1937	4.50	104.95	102.75	104.40	102.95	....	104.35	....	....
Victory Loan	5½	1927	4.90	102.50	100.15	101.70	99.85	100.25	100.10	100.05	....
Victory Loan	5½	1933	4.65	106.35	103.20	105.20	103.35	104.80	104.70	105.05	104.70
Victory Loan	5½	1934	4.96	104.40	102.65	104.10	102.80	103.30	103.20	103.35	103.15
Victory Loan	5½	1937	4.51	109.30	106.70	108.50	106.85	....	108.25	108.50	108.20
Victory Loan, ren,	5½	1927	4.75	101.95	100.00	100.80	99.90	100.25	100.10	99.90	....
Victory Loan, ren.	5½	1932	4.96	103.90	102.00	103.55	101.85	102.75	102.50	102.75	102.40
Victory Loan, ref.	5	1928	4.88	101.35	99.85	101.45	99.75	100.30	100.15	100.05	99.95
Victory Loan, ref.	4½	1940	4.59	96.95	95.60	100.15	96.50	99.10	98.85	99.00	98.85
Victory Loan, ref.	5	1943	4.65	102.80	101.10	103.90	102.30	103.65	103.35	103.40	103.30
Victory Loan, ref.	4½	1944	4.56	97.15	95.70	100.10	98.00	99.25	99.00	99.25	99.05
Victory Loan, ref.	4½	1946	4.53	96.90	95.65	100.30	96.70	....	99.40	99.50	99.45

WEEKLY RECORD OF FINANCING IN CANADA

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS.

Place	Date Sold	Sold To	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price	Cost Basis
		Municipal					
Welland	Aug.	C. A. Daly & Co.	5%	30-ins.	$36,000	100.33	4.97
		Provincial					
Nova Scotia	Sept.	Dominion Securities Corp. and Associates	4½%	25-year	12,050,000	97.4178	4.68

OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

	Date Issued	Offered by	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Bond Issues—							
Frontenac Oil Refineries	Aug.	Nesbitt, Thomson & Co.	6½%	1947	$1,000,000	100	....
		(With bonus of 5 shares of common stock with each 1,000 bond).					
Boston and Maine Railroad	Aug.	Harris, Forbes & Co.	5%	1967	30,942,000	93¼	5.41
Dominion Building	Aug.	Matthews & Co.	6½%	20-year	400,000	100	6½%
Soeurs Notre Dame De La Croix	Aug.	Credit Anglo-Francais	5½%	1928-46	25,000	...	....
R. C. Diocese of Meunster	Aug.	Credit Anglo-Fraicais	5½%	1928-46	25,000	...	....
R. C. Diocese of Prince Albert	Aug.	Credit Anglo-Francais	5½%	1937	75,000	...	....
R. C. Episcopale Corp., Ottawa	Aug.	Credit Anglo-Francais	5%	1-30	85,000	...	....
Stock Issues—							
Montroy Investment Corp.	Aug.	Rene T. Leclerc	6%	Pref.	10,000 shs.		
			...	Ord.	10,000 shs.		
			($70 a unit of one pref. and one ord. share).				
P. T. Legare	Sept.	McLeod, Young, Weir, Ernest Savard, Credit Anglo-Francais & Louis Normand	7%	Pref.	600,000	100	....
		(With bonus of 3 no-par shares common stock for 10 pref.)					
Annex Realty Corp.	Sept.	Hamilton Warner & Co.	7%	Pref.	$100,000	100	7%
		With bonus of one share of no-par value with each share of pref.)					
Canada Malting Co.	Sept.	Mara & McCarthy	...	...	100,000 shs.	25	....

We deal in—

C.P.R. 4½%....1944
Bell Telephone 5%....1957
Quebec Power Co. 6%.1953
Quebec Rly. 5%....1939
Wayagamack 6%....1951
Wayagamack 6½%....1930
Montreal Tramways 5% 1941
Montreal Tramways 5% 1955
Duke-Price Power 6%.1966
Manitoba Power 5½%.1951
Laurentide Power 5½% 1946
Montreal Power 5%....1951
United Securities 5½% 1952
Gatineau Power 5%...1956
Gatineau Power 6%...1941
Anticosti Corp. 6½%..1941
Anticosti Corp. 7% Preferred Shares.....
Canada Steamship 6%.1941
International Paper 6% 1941

At all times we are prepared to submit satisfactory bids for the purchase, in odd lots, of Canadian Government, Municipal and high-grade Corporation Bonds.

RENE-T.LECLERC
Incorporated
Montreal:- 180, St. James St.
Quebec:- 71, St. Peter St.
(ESTABLISHED 1901)
E226

Maritime Province Investments
Government Municipal Corporation Bonds
Inquiries Invited.
Eastern Securities Company Limited
Head Office—Saint John, N.B. Halifax, N.S. Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Montreal—Transportation Bldg.

INVESTMENT BONDS
HIGH-GRADE PREFERRED STOCKS
Williams, Partridge & Rapley, Limited
171 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL

Grant Johnston & Co
MEMBERS MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE MONTREAL CURB MARKET
104 ST FRANCOIS XAVIER ST MONTREAL
TELEPHONES MAIN 6184 & 6185

7% AND SAFETY
First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
Maturities: 5 to 10 years.
Trustee: Union Trust Co., Ltd.
Legal Opinion: Long & Daly.
Legal Investment for Canadian Life and Fire Insurance Companies.
Write for circular to-day.
BOND DEPARTMENT
Border Cities Company Limited
605 C.P.R. Building TORONTO

We recommend
Hamilton Dairies
Zimmerknit
Preferred and Common
DENMAN & CO. LIMITED
INVESTMENT BANKERS
HAMILTON, ONT.
BRANCH: BELLEVILLE, ONT.

The Investor—
Published monthly and sent gratis to interested inquirers by
McLeod, Young, Weir & Co Limited
Metropolitan Bldg. TORONTO
MONTREAL OTTAWA HAMILTON LONDON

We own and recommend:
International Paper
Cumulative 7% Preferred Stock
Price: at the market to yield over 6.80%
Circular upon request.
BROWNE, URQUHART & COMPANY LIMITED
INVESTMENT BONDS
180 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

FOUNDED 1883
BONDS for SAFE INVESTMENT
GOVERNMENT, Municipal Public Utility and Industrial Bonds.
Selected with careful regard to safety, dependable income and marketability.
Write for List.
HANSON BROS.
Investment Securities
160 St. James St. Montreal
330 Bay St. Toronto
63 Sparks St., Ottawa

BONDS
Government Municipal Industrial Utilities
List on request
ESTABLISHED 1919
CREDIT-CANADA LIMITEE
Investment Bankers
120 St. James St., Montreal
Main 4191*

Roberts-Cameron & COMPANY, LTD.
Government and Municipal Bonds Listed Stocks
Northern Ontario Bldg.
AD.3486-7-8 TORONTO

NEWBOLD C. JONES
FREDERICK NEWTON
BRIAN HEWARD
JOHN D. MACPHERSON
JONES, NEWTON & HEWARD
MEMBERS MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE
105-106 TRANSPORTATION BUILDING
TELEPHONE MAIN 2411*

Mara & McCarthy
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
Members Montreal Curb Market
Stock Brokers
297 Bay Street - TORONTO

Insurance for Buyer and Seller

PLEADS FOR LAWS TO END PRACTICE OF OVER-INSURING

Alberta Has Adopted Such Legislation, Declares Brace

By HENRY BRACE,
Superintendent of Insurance, Province of Alberta.

Report of Special Committee on "Over-insurance of Fire Risks", submitted to Tenth Annual Conference of Insurance Superintendents.

Fire insurance is a contract of indemnity intended to protect the insured against the pecuniary loss caused by fire impairing or destroying property specified in the policy. It is not intended to result in a profit to the insured, but simply to reimburse him for actual damage sustained. The policy is open to proof after loss.

One of the important features of a contract of fire insurance is the fact that it requires throughout its existence the utmost good faith to be observed on the part of both the insurer and the insured.

Over-Insurance is Temptation

Over-insurance is of no real value, only tending to open the way to unscrupulous persons to over-valuation for the purpose of making a profit from a loss and so an inducement to crime by way of arson, and has always been a very important item of evidence in reference to crimes of this nature. Where the values stated in the policy, to the knowledge of the insured, are excessive, an over-valuation is concealed from the insurer, and the insured is guilty of a misrepresentation in that he falsely described the property to the prejudice of the insurer and misrepresented and fraudulently omitted to communicate a circumstance which was material to be made known to the insurer, and would probably be sufficient evidence of fraud, if the valuation of the policy were grossly in excess of the real value. If, then, the insured wilfully over-values his property sought to be insured for the purpose of obtaining insurance in excess of the value of the risk, he should be penalized accordingly.

Role Played by Agent

The effecting of over-insurance does not concern the insured only, but frequently the agent, who in his eager desire to secure commission, gives little, if any, thought to the amount of insurance applied for in relation to the value of the risk sought to be insured. Unscrupulous agents of this nature indirectly aid the person desiring to obtain over-insurance. The agent knowingly procuring insurance in excess of value, even if such insurance has been procured by his negligence, should be likewise penalized.

"The securing of over-insurance for the purpose of profit is a frequent happening. In fact, 75 per cent. of the fires of incendiary origin during the past years, over-insurance is reported to have existed; and your committee believes it has been the primary factor in the loss of those properties by fire. The fire losses of our Dominion are increasing each year to an alarming extent. Not only is it necessary to preserve the resources of our Dominion, but it is equally important to reduce the annual fire loss, if we hope to reduce the cost of insurance to the public. Seventy-five per cent. of the fires that annually occur are directly the cause of carelessness; but still more serious is the situation when we learn that 30 per cent at least of the fires that occur are of incendiary origin, and for this reason, if for no other, are we so much concerned with the question of over-insurance.

Should Reduce Over-Insurance

Your committee is of the opinion that when fires are unprofitable there will be fewer fires; and if, by legislation, over-insurance can be prevented, then two of our aims, (namely, to reduce Canada's fire waste and to reduce the cost of fire insurance), might to some degree be obtained.

With the belief that direct legislation prohibiting the effecting or procuring of over-insurance might be a step in this direction, the legislature of the province of Alberta in 1927, enacted legislation amending the Alberta Insurance Act, respecting over-insurance by adding the following:

"No agent, licensed or unlicensed, shall knowingly issue any contract for fire insurance upon property situated in the province for an amount which with any existing contracts exceeds the fair value of the property, or of the interest of the insured therein.

"Any insurer and any agent who knowingly effects, and any insured person who knowingly procures insurance on any building, or property, or interest therein, against loss or damage by fire in excess of the insurable value thereof, shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against this Act, and liable upon summary conviction before a justice of the peace to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars or more than two hundred dollars and costs for each such contravention.

"Every adjuster licensed under this act who adjusts any loss by fire to property situated in the province shall ascertain whether there is any over-insurance upon such property, and the facts and circumstances (as far as practicable) pertaining to the origin and the cause of the fire, and shall report his findings in writing, together with any circumstances which, in his belief, indicate any offence against the law of this province or the Dominion of Canada, to the fire commissioner and to the superintendent of insurance."

"In the event of the total destruction of any insured property with respect to which the total amount of insurance money payable is less than the total amount of insurance thereon, the insurer or insurers shall return to the insured person the total amount of insurance premium paid for the excess of the insurance over the appraised value of the property at the time of the loss, which amount shall be paid to the insured at the same time and in the same manner as the loss shall be paid.

"Provided, however, that this subsection shall not apply where an insured person has knowingly placed insurance in excess of the insurable value of any building, or property, or interest therein, or to insurance on stocks or merchandise.

"Provided, further, that no prosecution shall be instituted without the consent of the Attorney-General."

The committee is of the opinion that serious consideration should be given the amendments enacted by Alberta, with a view to recommending similar enactments by the governments of the other provinces.

Now Achieve Uniformity in Insurance Legislation

The valuable contribution being made to Canadian insurance by the co-operation of the various provinces conferences which comprise the association of superintendents of insurance, is well stated in the remarks made at Quebec last week by Henry Brace, superintendent of insurance in Alberta, who is also president of the association. Superintendent Brace paid the following tribute to the legislative advances that have been achieved by the annual conference of superintendents:

"Four years ago, the insurance legislation in force in each province was so varied that there was very little resemblance, one act with another. Such a condition could not be in the public interest. An insurer operating throughout Canada for instance, had a complete set of conditions to comply with in each of the provinces. Separate forms of policies were required for use in each, and numerous other requirements had to be met, all of which increased the cost of production and purchase-price to the public.

"This condition has in the most part been remedied and any remaining difficulties are under consideration, and to-day, the insurance acts of Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, are in the most part identical, or at least substantially the same.

"The insurance laws of the other provinces have been revised in all but four legislatures, namely: Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, which have not as yet effected amendments to their insurance laws in line with the other provinces, but all of the provinces, west of Quebec, and the federal government have made changes tending towards uniformity.

"The insurance laws of Manitoba have not as yet been consolidated as in the other four western provinces; but nevertheless, the laws of that province have been revised in line with conference recommendations, and will when consolidated, no doubt be in the same form as the other four western provinces."

E. A. Pierce & Co. Take Over Another B.C. House

R. P. Clark & Co. (Vancouver) Ltd., state that, while they are retaining all their other departments, they are transferring those handling stocks and commodities to E. A. Pierce & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 517 Granville Street.

This is the second transaction of a similar nature occurring recently, Waghorn, Gwynne & Co., Ltd., having announced on August 1 that they had transferred their stock and commodity departments to E. A. Pierce & Co.

FOSTER SUGGESTS GRANTING LICENSE WITHOUT DEPOSIT

Hints It is Way Out of Unlicensed Insurance Dilemma

By R. LEIGHTON FOSTER,
Superintendent of Insurance for Ontario at Superintendents' Conference in Quebec.

A year ago I reported two events of outstanding interest with respect to insurance jurisdiction. The first was the judgment of the Supreme Court of Ontario, wherein it was held that the sections of the Dominion (1917) Insurance Act which referred to the regulation of insurance business and insurance contracts, were ultra vires of the Parliament of Canada.

The second was the resolution adopted at the Inter-Provincial Conference at Ottawa in June, 1926, expressing the opinion "That the Dominion should repeal its legislation regulating contracts of insurance and the business of insurance, as ultra vires the legislative competence of the Parliament of Canada, or, in the alternative, take immediate steps to appeal the decision of the Ontario courts to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

"In conclusion I expressed the hope that the resolution might be acted upon as soon as the results of the impending Dominion general election were known and there was a government at Ottawa in a position to give consideration thereto. The interval of a year has not justified my optimism.

Ottawa Declines to Act

"Not only have no steps been taken to appeal the decision of the courts, but insurance legislation was enacted by the parliament of Canada at its last session without reference to the validity of the Act to which amendments were being effected or to the validity of the amendments themselves. It would seem there is no possibility of inducing the Dominion authorities to co-operate in securing a mutual delimitation of jurisdiction even when the key licensing sections of the federal statute have been declared ultra vires by the Supreme Court of Ontario. In these circumstances, the provinces would appear justified in accepting the Ontario decision as that of a court of last resort, leaving it to the Dominion to challenge their licenses or otherwise raise the constitutional issue in the courts.

Volume of Unlicensed Insurance

The subject of unlicensed insurance in Canada is one which may profitably receive careful consideration by our conference. Insurance supervision is effective only to the extent to which it is complete and I regard the very large and increasing volume of unlicensed fire and casualty insurance throughout our provinces as a challenge to this conference. Not only are the public entitled to 100 per cent. supervision and the insurance facilities afforded by all classes of reputable insurance carriers, but the licensed companies and their agents which maintain our insurance department through their license fees and pay millions of dollars in federal, provincial and municipal taxation are entitled to protection.

"It is a well known fact that millions of dollars in premiums are paid annually by the people of Canada to Underwriters at Lloyds, London, and to foreign carriers generally. During the past year I had occasion to investigate automobile insurance being written for Lloyds, London, by a Montreal brokerage house. My investigations have disclosed a volume of unlicensed fire and casualty insurance throughout our provinces, which I had hitherto believed impossible.

The problem I present to the conference is how to reduce the flow of insurance premiums unlicensed and practically untaxed, to unlicensed insurers. Some of our provinces have endeavored to solve the problem by imposing taxation which amounts to a prohibition. Such legislation has always proved ineffective. Frequently the insurance facilities afforded by unlicensed insurers are indispensable to the insuring public. Moreover, some unlicensed companies are much older and reputed to be as strong financially as our largest and best licensed insurers.

Suggests License Revisions

"Under the circumstances I suggest that consideration be given to the reason why so many reputable insurers have done a large and increasing business in Canada without being licensed. I believe that some of these unlicensed insurers at any rate are prepared to become licensed and compete with other licensed carriers on a fair basis if the terms and conditions of license are revised. Hitherto all foreign insurers have entered Canada upon receiving a Dominion license. Now the door is open, if we are to give effect to the decisions of our courts, for foreign insurers to become licensed in one or more of our provinces without securing a Dominion license. Several have already done so. The terms and conditions of license to be imposed on foreign insurers may now properly receive consideration by the several provinces through this conference. I believe that a revision of the terms and conditions of license accompanied by the rigid enforcement of a law prohibiting unlicensed insurance against insurers refusing to become licensed, would make possible the virtual extermination of unlicensed insurance in Canada.

Deposit Discarded in Six Provinces

"From what study I have given the subject I believe the deposit requirement in the Dominion Insurance Act is the chief contributory factor to the enormous volume of unlicensed insurance in Canada. I know that it is or was the sole factor responsible for keeping many foreign mutual and reciprocal organizations from applying for license. I realize that there is a sharp difference of opinion as to the merits of such a requirement. In Canada we had come to consider it as a sine qua non until it was discarded by six of the provinces in the enactment of legislation providing for the licensing or admission of foreign reciprocal or inter-insurance exchanges.

The federal authorities still seem impressed with its importance and have recently increased the minimum deposit requirements under the Dominion Act from $50,000 to $100,000. In this connection the trend of British opinion is worthy of note. The following paragraphs are extracted from the report to the Right Honorable the President of the Board of Trade by the Departmental Committee appointed to inquire and report what amendments are desirable in the Insurance Companies Act, 1909, presented to parliament in March of this year. The following two paragraphs are quoted from page VIII of the report:

"The committee has considered whether any discrimination should be made as regards quantum of deposit between British and non-British companies. It has been suggested that the deposit required by the 1909 act as a condition of commencing business here offers an insufficient security that a non-British company will meet its obligations to British policyholders. On the other hand, it was pointed out with (as the committee considers) irresistible force that discrimination against non-British companies must almost invariably lead to similar retaliatory legislation against British companies abroad. To this it may be added that, in the view of the committee, the primary purpose served by exacting a deposit is to discourage unsubstantial and purely speculative concerns from undertaking insurance business; it is not, in the opinion of the committee, primarily to the deposit that a policyholder should look for security; the deposit must, unless enormously increased, be entirely inadequate if it is to be so regarded. The best protection for the policyholder is to be found in the publicity as to the insuring company's position resulting from the necessity of making the statutory returns.

"The committee's attention has been drawn to a point the importance of which has, they think, been somewhat exaggerated. The depreciation in gilt-edged securities, as compared with pre-war prices, has reduced statutory deposits made under the 1909 act to a value below, and in some cases very considerably below, the value at date of deposit. This would be important if the deposit were properly to be regarded as a real security for the policyholders; but if the true view of the nature of the deposit is as expressed in the preceding paragraph depreciation becomes a matter of minor importance. For this reason the committee has not thought it necessary to recommend any statutory provision for dealing with depreciation in value of deposits."

8% to 154%

This is the average market increase including dividends per annum of 37 sound Insurance company shares for the last 10 years. If you are interested in safe, high-yielding investments, protected by rigid Government supervision we will forward full information. Write today.

The Insurance Investments LIMITED
Insurance Bank & Trust Company Stocks
347 Bay Street, Toronto. Adelaide 8121-8

Satisfactory Service Guaranteed
PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY
LIMITED
Trustees, Executors, Administrators, Real Estate and Insurance, Safety Deposit Vaults.
W. G. ROSS, Chairman of the Board
B. HAL. BROWN, President and General Manager
HEAD OFFICE PRUDENTIAL TRUST BLDG., Montreal
TORONTO OFFICE Reford Bldg., 217 Bay St.
Branches throughout Canada and in London, Eng.

Capital: $1,000,000
Reserve: 350,000
Complete Trust Service
covering
Wills and Trusts
Mortgage Loans
Real Estate and Investment
Registrar and Transfer Agents
Safety Deposit Vaults
THE EASTERN TRUST COMPANY
Head Office—Halifax, N.S.
Saint John, N.B. St. John's, Nfld.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
MONTREAL—138 St. James St.
23

ENVELOPES
MACHINE OR HAND MADE
PRINTED OR PLAIN
TORONTO ENVELOPE CO., LTD
366 ADELAIDE ST WEST
TORONTO 2

WHEN REMITTING SEND CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS

A Special Protection Policy
is being issued by The Empire Life Insurance Company for amounts of $5,000 and upwards.
If contemplating further Insurance, get details of this Policy by direct inquiry to the Head Office of the Company.
The Empire Life Insurance Company
Head Office:
12-14 Wellington St. East
TORONTO

A REGULAR INCOME—
month by month is what a man would choose to leave for his family.
A lump sum is too easily dissipated. No matter how wise and thrifty a woman may be in the management of her household, her experience, as a rule, has not fitted her for the executorship of a will, the settlement of an estate, the handling and investing of life insurance. Lacking the facilities to carry on the work easily, she finds the task a heavy burden.
Assure her a regular income by placing your estate in trust for her.
Though the estate comprises real property, securities, life insurance and a going business, The Canada Permanent has facilities and experience to handle them all to the best advantage.
This is the most economical and surest way to make the estate which you have accumulated provide permanent comfort for your family.
We suggest you talk it over with a Canada Permanent Executive.
THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST CO
Paid-up Capital One Million Dollars
Ontario Branch - Manager: A. E. Hessin
HEAD OFFICE: CANADA PERMANENT BLDG., TORONTO
Branch Offices: Toronto, Halifax, St. John (N.B.), Woodstock (Ont.), Brantford (Ont.), Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Vancouver
28

THE IMPERIAL GUARANTEE and ACCIDENT UNDERWRITERS
Guarantee, Accident, Automobile, Burglary, Sickness, Plate Glass, Fire.
HEAD OFFICE: 22 Wellington St. E., TORONTO

THE CANADA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, CANADA
TOTAL ASSETS $2,928,337.62
TORONTO, 24 Adelaide St. W.
W. H. GEORGE
Superintendent of Agents

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.
Writing Fire Insurance at Cost Assets $3,751,733.94
ALL POLICIES DIVIDEND PAYING AND NON-ASSESSABLE.
Branch Offices:
Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal, St. John, Halifax, and Charlottetown.

The NORTHERN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
Good insurance salesmen can always find a place with our growing organization. Write for full particulars.
Head Office: London, Ontario.

THE MONARCH LIFE IS A GOOD COMPANY
Provincial Offices:
Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria, St. John, Halifax.

The Independent Order of Foresters
Organized 1874
TOTAL BENEFITS
Paid to Members and their Beneficiaries
$87,000,000.00
Policies Issued from $1,000 to $5,000
G. E. BAILEY, Secretary W. H. HUNTER, President ALEX. STEWART, Treasurer

"EXECUTORSHIP"
is a highly specialized business
IT calls for a knowledge of the principles of sound investment; of the laws relating to Trustees in the ownership, management and transfer of property; for a special accounting system. This Corporation is authorized by Law to act as Executor and Trustee under Wills and Trust Deeds.
The total amount of Assets now under its Administration exceeds $159,000,000.
Let its experience and strong organization administer and protect your Estate.
Write for Booklet "Your Will," sent free on request.
The TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION
"Canada's Oldest Trust Company"—Established 1882
Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Vancouver.
22

Current Events in Banking World

COAST EXCITED WHEN ITALY BANK WAS MENTIONED

Story Spread That It Had Acquired Canadian Bank

From Our Own Correspondent.

VANCOUVER. — Reports that the Bank of Italy, the great California financial house, was buying into one of the Canadian chartered banks gained circulation here and throughout the Pacific northwest and created a considerable stir until denied by officials of the bank in San Francisco and ridiculed by authorities who pointed out that such a move would have been out of the question.

In order to enter the banking field in Canada, it was pointed out, the American institution would have been obliged to buy out one of the Canadian banks already doing business and operate with Canadian directors. Other obstacles under the banking laws both of Canada and the United States would also have stood in the way.

Could Not Buy Control

Bankers here state that there has been a good deal of buying of Canadian bank stock in the United States, but that was attributed to a natural demand created for the stocks at recent quotations, being good investments from an interest-bearing standpoint. The stock of the larger banks, they said, was so widely scattered that it would be almost impossible for any one group, especially one with foreign affiliations, to obtain control by purchasing it.

Here is the text of the dispatch, which was given wide circulation on the coast:

"SAN FRANCISCO. — International financial operations of the first magnitude, affecting control of one of Canada's large chartered banks, are understood to be the cause of recent fluctuations in Canadian bank stocks that have puzzled operators on the American market.

"According to a statement that gained currency in financial circles recently, an international banking combination has been effected by an institution, believed to be the Bank of Italy, one of the strongest of United States banks. A controlling interest, it is reported, has been secured in one of the large Canadian banks.

"Banking in Canada is in the hands of a very few institutions operating by means of chains of branches. The plans of the California organization are the subject of considerable speculation and are deemed to include principally the movement of large sums of American capital north. An official announcement is expected within the next day or two.

"Invasion of the Canadian field on the part of American banking interests has long been overdue. The continued prosperity of the United States has caused a very considerable accumulation of capital which can find employment only at low rates of interest, some of it ranging from two to three per cent. Money is in demand in Canada, which is beginning big developments of its natural resources, and four to five per cent. is obtainable there on sound security.

"The report that one of the most powerful of American banks is obtaining a Canadian outlet for its funds is welcomed here as indicating the beginning of a new period in international finance. If the report is confirmed a rush of American capital into Canada through the medium of affiliations effected between the larger banks of the United States and those of the Dominion is likely this fall."

Bank of Italy operates an investment house in connection with its business and the controlling interests in the bank have interests in various financial institutions, including investment trusts. Canadian bank stocks have appealed to American investment trusts as sound investments and purchase of Canadian bank stocks in one of these affiliated institutions might through misunderstanding have led to the story about the Bank of Italy.

Weekly Bank Clearings

(In comparison with the same week last year)

Eastern Cities

	Sept. 3, 1926	Sept. 1, 1927
Montreal	$122,976,679	$123,860,330
Toronto	99,343,332	112,028,118
St. John	2,515,487	2,109,142
Halifax	2,642,542	2,451,331
Moncton	764,164	736,071
Sherbrooke	893,461	891,385
Quebec	7,310,314	5,934,418
Ottawa	6,013,552	6,061,974
Kingston	517,644	858,708
Peterboro'	......	722,991
Hamilton	5,549,506	4,958,672
Brantford	1,107,902	1,161,896
London	2,433,822	2,873,285
Chatham	......	698,407
Kitchener	868,242	1,008,765
Windsor	4,356,457	......
Sarnia	......	513,520

Western Cities

	Sept. 3, 1926	Sept. 1, 1927
Fort William	$ 1,129,655	$ 945,649
Winnipeg	42,605,696	47,370,809
Brandon	540,815	575,836
Regina	3,759,146	4,678,358
Saskatoon	1,873,526	2,051,224
Moose Jaw	1,187,053	1,181,323
Prince Albert	366,937	374,049
Lethbridge	606,172	632,878
Calgary	5,326,301	7,389,159
Edmonton	4,322,392	4,649,580
Medicine Hat	298,080	273,873
Vancouver	15,358,713	16,567,688
Victoria	2,203,844	2,265,679
N. Westminster	727,523	749,732

ANGLIN-NORCROSS
(LIMITED)

Contracting Engineers and Builders

MONTREAL :: TORONTO

Chauncey Depew's First $100 Still Lies Untouched

Chauncey M. Depew, chairman of the board of directors of the New York Central Railway and former United States senator, recently paid a visit to a bank in Peekshill to discuss the keystone of his fortune which he laid there sixty-six years ago and which still remains as a marvelous illustration of what thrift will do.

Senator Depew dropped into the Peekskill Savings Bank and inquired about the deposit of $100 he made there in 1861.

That $100, which at the outbreak of the Civil War was regarded as a snug sum, has since multiplied, through interest and compound interest, to upward of $1,100. Mr. Depew prides himself about this nest egg, which he has left intact to accumulate all these years, because it represents the first $100 he ever saved.

Staff Gossip

W. B. McCririck, manager of the Bank of Toronto here for the past five years and a half, has been transferred to the branch of the bank in Kitchener.—Bulletin, Collingwood.

• • •

The new manager of the Viking branch of the Bank of Montreal is W. H. Anderson, of Forestburg, who has been manager of the branch at that place for the past five years.—News, Viking.

• • •

R. J. Williams, assistant manager of the Winnipeg branch of the Bank of Montreal, will take charge of that office following the retirement of the manager, A. F. D. MacGachen, after over half a century's service with the bank.

Mr. Williams has had a wide experience in general banking and has long been familiar with western conditions. For several years past he has been actively associated with Mr. MacGaschen in the management of the bank's main office. Previous to that he has served for two periods as manager of the Regina branch, and in the interval had been attached to the superintendent's department in Winnipeg, his duties in this position including wide travel in the West on inspection trips.—Evening Tribune, Winnipeg.

• • •

John Crane, manager of the Peterborough branch of the Dominion Bank has retired from the bank on pension.

Coming to Peterborough as ledger-keeper in the old Ontario Bank, Mr. Crane won his way to the management of the Peterborough branch of that institution, a position which he held until the failure of the bank and its ultimate absorption by the Bank of Montreal.

Mr. Crane was offered the position of manager by a number of banks, some of which were not then located in Peterborough. He chose to represent the Dominion Bank and opened its branch here.

During his sojourn here Mr. Crane has interested himself in and served many public interests. For many years he was a member of the board of education and was one of a board of men who faced obvious needed betterment of school conditions.

Mr. Crane's successor is R. T. E. Hicks-Lyne, from Toronto, who will take over the branch.—Examiner, Peterborough.

Railway Operating Revenues Show Falling Off in June

Operating revenues of Canadian steam railways for June amounted to $27,591,973, but were below those of the same month a year ago by $1,023,846, or 2.6 per cent. On the other hand, they were considerably over those of June, 1922 to 1925 inclusive.

Freight traffic was lighter than last year by 8.3 per cent., the grain traffic especially being lighter, largely due to the very heavy movement last year. Passenger revenues declined by $86,237, for a reduction of one per cent. in passenger traffic. Operating expenses showed an increase of 3.3 per cent., maintenance of equipment increasing by 9.5 per cent. and transportation expenses increasing slightly despite the lighter traffic. The total payroll increased by 3.5 per cent. for an increase in the average number of employees of only 521. Net operating revenues amounted to $3,492,405, the lowest earned this year, and for the six months were less than in 1926 by $2,143,238.

C. N. Shows Deficit

The Canadian National Railways show an operating deficit of $517,472, which is the first deficit for the Canadian lines in two years, the last being for June, 1925. Heavy maintenance expenses were the chief factors in the increase in operating expenses, although transportation expenses increased by 2.3 per cent., with a reduction in both traffic and train mileage.

Both freight and passenger traffic on the Canadian Pacific show a slight decrease. Net operating revenues amounted to $2,445,464, a decrease of $530,844 from the same month a year ago, and the operating ratio was increased from 80.96 per cent. in 1925 to 84.08 per cent. Freight revenues per train mile increased by 20 cents, whereas passenger train earnings per train mile were unchanged.

Fourteen Branches Opened in August

Fourteen new branches were reported opened by the Canadian chartered banks during the month of August and three branches closed. Following is a list of the branches opened and closed during the month:

Opened

Canadian Nationale — Hebertville Village, Que.

Commerce—St. Marc Ward (sub-agency to Shawinigan Falls); Ste Anne de la Perade, Que.

Dominion—Wyandotte and Ouelette, Windsor, Ont.

Imperial—Silverthorn and Rogers Road, Toronto.

Nova Scotia—Sylvania, Sask.

Provinciale—Notre Dame du Laus, sub. to Masson, Que.; Val des Bois, sub. to Masson; Poltimore, sub. to Masson; St. Fulgence, sub. to Chicoutimi; St. Honore, sub. to Chicoutimi (Bureau de Poste, Montreal); Limoilou, Que.

Toronto—Monkman, Alta; Almadene, Vancouver.

Closed

Imperial—Sparta, sub. to E. St. Thomas.
Nova Scotia—Nanaimo, B. C.
Royal—Miranda, Cuba.

Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes

"There's something about them you'll like"
20 for 35¢

For your pipe Herbert Tareyton London SMOKING MIXTURE

INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES in the Fastest Growing Market on the Continent

The Industrial Development Board of Manitoba, a voluntary body of business and professional men, organized to assist the development of industry on sound lines, has made a careful and accurate survey of Winnipeg's industrial situation.

It reveals that there is a safe and promising place for many new industries in Winnipeg, among which are the manufacture of

SHOES
FURNITURE
CLOTHING

The steady growth of Western Canada provides the finest opportunity for industrial expansion in America. Your industry may be one that is needed. The Board will be glad to give you complete information.

Send for this Booklet

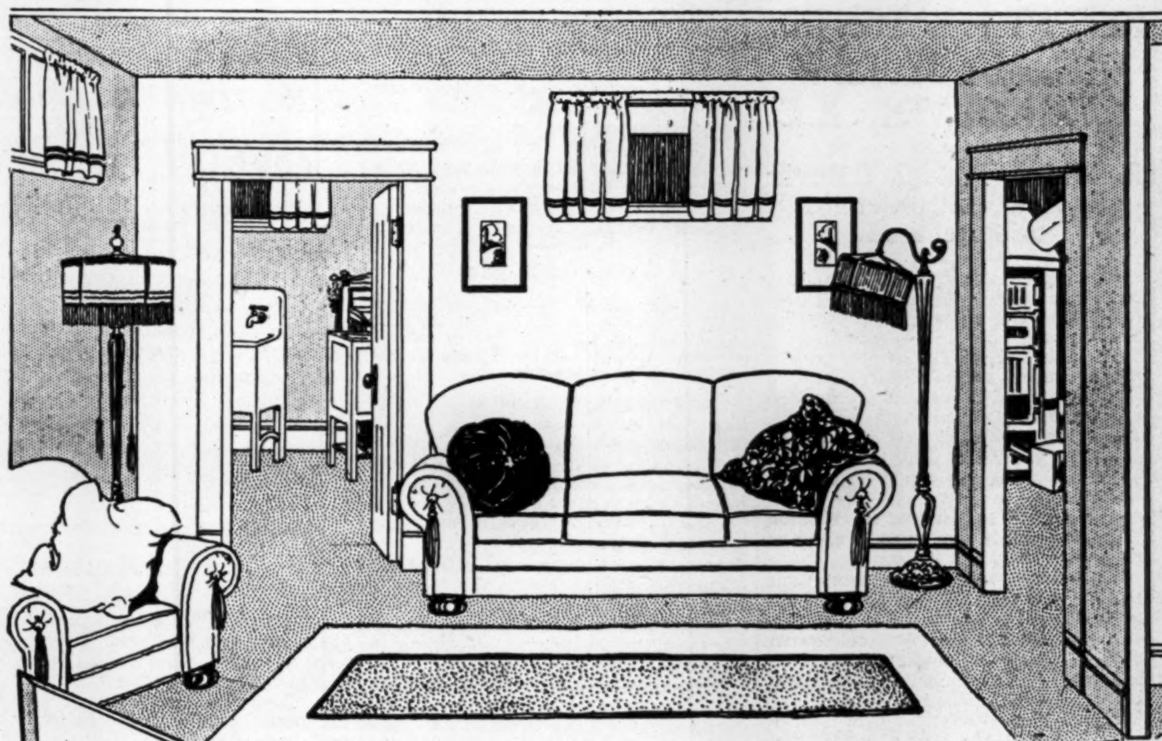
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD OF MANITOBA
Confederation Life Bldg., Winnipeg
Send me "101 Openings for Industry"
Name..............................
Address..............................
WINNIPEG

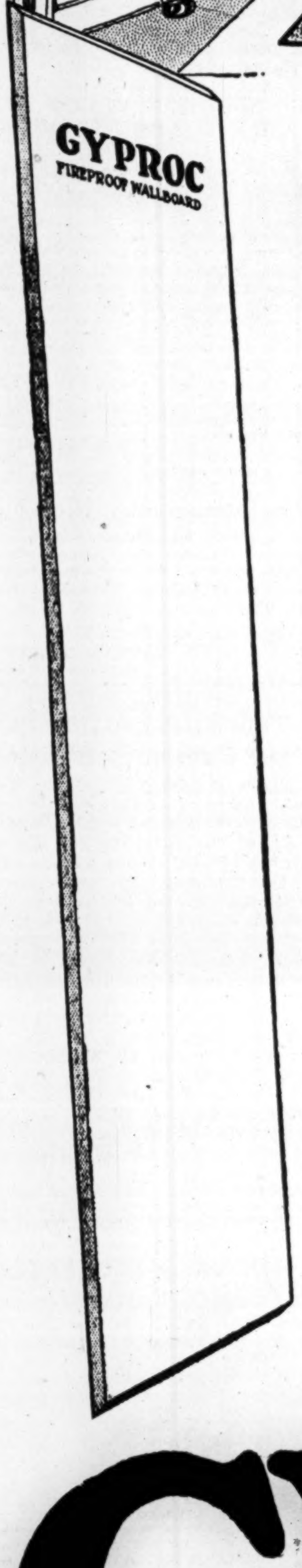
Western Investments

Those who have investments in British Columbia, with which they are not familiar, may write to us for independent reports or valuations.

Our organization covers every section of the province.

Pemberton & Son
Vancouver Limited
418 HOWE STREET
Vancouver, Canada





A Basement You Can be Proud of
GYPROC will provide it—*At Little Cost*

HOW much valuable space is being wasted in your basement?

In the truly modern home the basement is a comfortable, attractive "lower story." It is solidly ceiled and partitioned off into sections suited to different uses. It is neat and clean, and comfortable enough to live in.

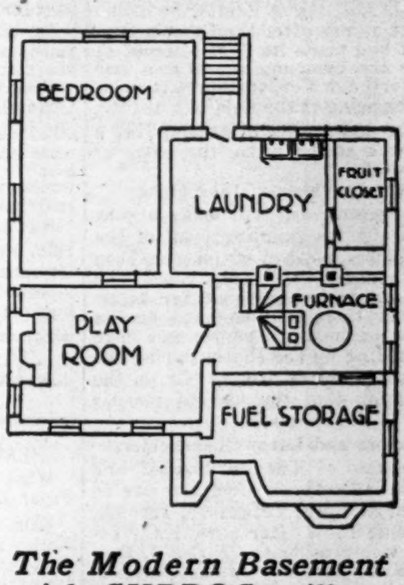
Gyproc has made this transformation possible. It has changed hundreds of cold, dismal basements into attractive suites—with separate compartments for the furnace, the laundry, fruit closet, workroom, playroom and extra sleeping quarters.

Fuel saved by the high insulating quality of Gyproc is an economy that in a year or two will pay for the improvement. The security and fire-resistance of these rigid, tight-jointed walls and ceilings are additional features which make the entire home much more comfortable and valuable.

Why not line your basement with Gyproc? The first cost is low and there is no upkeep. Gyproc comes in broad, ceiling-high sheets that need only to be nailed to the joists and studding. See any of the following dealers about Gyproc.

FREE BOOKLET

Write us for free illustrated booklet "My Home" which tells how you can make your buildings cold proof, heat proof and fireproof with Gyproc Fireproof Wallboard, Rocboard Gypsum Insulating Sheathing and Insulex.



The Modern Basement with GYPROC ceilings and partitions.

The above plan shows how the average good-sized basement can be partitioned off into several fine, liveable rooms with Gyproc. Let a Gyproc dealer look over your own basement and submit plan with estimate of cost,

Sold by the following reliable Dealers

On the T. & N.O. and Rouyn lines
Hill-Clarke-Francis Ltd.
and the
Geo. Taylor Hardware Ltd.

are our agents, but Gyproc can be secured from any good builders' supply dealer in any city, town or village.

THE ONTARIO GYPSUM CO., LIMITED • PARIS, CANADA

GYPROC
Fireproof Wallboard

Why build to burn? Gyproc does away with inflammable wood-lined walls, roofs, ceilings and partitions. 131

RECENT BUYERS CANADA LANDED STOCK BENEFIT

Make Good Profits in Purchase by Canada Permanent

Purchase of Canada Landed and National Investment Company by the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, which will be completed at the end of the year if shareholders of both companies approve, will close a transaction that has been pending for many months. As indicating the length of time the deal has hung fire it may be pointed out that it was in its issue of May 22, 1925, that The Financial Post exclusively made the first announcement that such a merger was under negotiation.

Comparison With Former Deal

Incidentally it may also be indicated that original Canada Landed shareholders are doing only marginally better in the deal as the result of the two and a half years' of negotiation, than they would have done had they accepted the first offer made to them by Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation. Those who have bought stock in the interim are making good profits.

In May 1925, it is understood that the Canada Permanent offered one of its $100 par shares for each $50 share of Canada Landed. As Canada Permanent stock was then selling at $200 a share this was equivalent to $100 for each share of Canada Landed stock, which had been run up from 80 to around 95-96 as steady buying preceded the merger negotiations.

The present offer is of $120 a share as opposed to the former offer of $100. But it should not be forgotten that in the interval Canada Permanent shares have risen to $232. Had the shareholders accepted the former offer they would not now have an asset worth $116 for each share as opposed to the $120 the present deal provides for them.

Thus while the present price is apparently considerably higher than the former, time has proven that the former offer would have worked out in the intervening period to about the same thing.

Terms of Present Offer

Under the proposed terms of the deal now being negotiated, shareholders of Canada Landed are to receive $50 in cash and $70 in Canada Permanent debentures for their holdings. The debentures will bear 5 per cent. interest and will mature in three, five or seven years at the option of the taker. The $50 represents the par value of the Canada Landed shares and the $70 the excess of the present real value over the par value. Recent quotations on Canada Landed have been in the neighborhood of $105 a share.

About a year after the Canada Permanent had made its first attempt to acquire the company the Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation was mentioned as being in the field to make the purchase and a price of around $115 a share was stated to be the basis of negotiations.

Recent Purchasers Make Money

The present deal will make a very good profit for practically all of the shareholders, most of whom have been in the company for many years, and purchased their shares at far below par. But there will be good profits also for a number of people who have been picking up the shares during the past two years at around par, in the expectation that the present merger would be consummated.

Directors and Large Shareholders

Directors of Canada Landed and National Investment Company are as follows: G. Tower Fergusson, Toronto, president; F. W. Harcourt, K.C., Toronto, vice-president; Charles J. Holman, K.C., Toronto; James Playfair, Midland; Edward Saunders, Toronto; F. LeM. Grasset, Toronto; John Watt, Toronto. Edward Saunders is managing director.

Other large shareholders, apart from the directors, include the Baldwin family, Sigmund Samuels, and Sir William Mulock, of Toronto, and James Russell, of England.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, the purchasing company, has assets of around $60,000,000 not including the assets to be acquired by this merger. It is one of the largest loan companies in Canada and has been running a spirited race with the Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation in the purchase of smaller loan companies.

Its Recent Acquisitions

In 1921 the company absorbed the London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company with assets of $5,000,000. At the end of 1926 it took over the Royal Loan and Savings Company of Brantford with assets of $3,000,000, and in July of this year it took over the British Columbia Permanent Loan Company of Vancouver with assets of $3,000,000.

Directors of Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation are as follows: W. G. Gooderham, president; E. R. C. Clarkson, vice-president; Col. A. E. Gooderham; William Mulock, K.C.; G. W Allan, K.C.; Archibald B. Campbell, Edinburgh; William Stone; George H. Smith; Norman Mackenzie, Regina. Unless otherwise stated the directors are of Toronto. George H. Smith is general manager.

MACKAY EARNINGS GROW

At a meeting of the trustees of the Mackay Companies held in New York, the regular dividends of 1% on the preferd and 1¾% on the common stock were declared. Recent reports have indicated that the earnings for the first six months of the current year show a substantial gain over the first half of 1926.

A steady decrease in the number of Edmonton unemployed continues, there being 129 now on the books, as compared with 175 in the same week of last year.

Massey-Harris Holders Look for $2 on Common

Massey-Harris common stock continues to be one of the most active stocks in the Canadian market, with the price ranging through the middle and late thirties. The presumption is that the directors will declare a dividend on this stock at a meeting to be held after the Canadian wheat crop has been harvested. A $2 dividend is the talk, but it would not surprise many persons if the amount were less.

Massey-Harris Co. last year showed earnings of $9.57 on the old common stock, after payment of preferred dividends. Since then, the stock has been split four for one. A payment of $2 a share thus would be the equivalent of 8 per cent. on the old stock. If the split had not taken place, an $8 initial dividend would have been extremely improbable.

It is said that earnings this year are at the rate of about $10 annually. This betterment over last year is not so much as was expected in some quarters.

REPORT T. EATON CO. WILL BUY STORE IN VANCOUVER, B. C.

Building is Possible if David Spencer, Ltd., Cannot be Purchased

It is reported that the T. Eaton Co., following a policy of expansion, is contemplating the opening of a store in Vancouver.

There are three department stores in Vancouver. David Spencer Ltd., is the largest, and has recently completed a new building at a cost of $2,500,000. The Hudson Bay Co. also built a new store last year. The third store is that of Woodward's. It is said that Spencer's do the largest business, Woodward's second and that of the Hudson Bay Co. serves the most well-to-do clientele.

There have been rumors from time to time that Eaton's was about to acquire control of Spencer's or that control had been acquired under cover. This has been emphatically denied by officials of David Spencer, Ltd. Spencer's recently opened a tobacco and cigarette department, and, of course, always has sold playing cards. Tobacco and playing cards cannot be purchased from the T. Eaton Co.

Two Streets Are Rivals

The Vancouver department-store area so far has not been definitely determined. The rumor that the T. Eaton Co. would build on Hastings Street opposite David Spencer, Ltd., would seem to reaffirm the importance of Hastings street from a retail point of view, with Woodward's, two blocks farther East, contributing to the activity of the street.

The Hudson's Bay Co. store is on Granville street, diagonally opposite the Hotel Vancouver, and about three-quarters of a mile from the Spencer and Woodward stores. Granville street, which runs inland from the harbor and rail passenger terminals, is the street that the visitors see first, as a rule, and, with the growth of the tourist industry, has been enhanced considerably in importance in the retail business.

Your Investments

(Continued from page 11)

Howard Smith Paper

What do you think of Howard Smith Paper Mills common shares?

The common shares of Howard Smith Paper Mills look to be a satisfactory business man's purchase. For its earnings, the company depends on conditions prevailing in the domestic paper market. Thus, the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing elsewhere in the Canadian pulp and paper industry have little effect on the earnings of the Howard Smith Paper Mills. This year, we understand, that Howard Smith Paper is doing a larger business, and over a two or three year period we believe that you can anticipate an appreciation in the stock.

Quebec Pulp and Paper

I wish to obtain the present quotations on the common shares of the Quebec Pulp and Paper Mills. I hold no preferred, so please do not quote me on units of one preferred and one half share common.

At the present time there are no quotations for the common shares of the Quebec Pulp and Paper Mills. Apparently the stock is in no demand. As the time for the sale of the property to new interests draws nigh, we anticipate that there will be some transactions in the stock. The shares are not listed and merely change hands between brokers. We have been unable to get any quotations.

If you write us at a later date, or ask your broker for the information, you will be able to obtain information concerning transactions which will no doubt take place in the near future.

Canadian Vickers

Would you advise me to sell $6,500 in Dominion government bonds and purchase with the proceeds the Canadian Vickers 6 per cent. issue?

Whether you should sell your Dominion of Canada bonds and purchase Canadian Vickers bonds depends, of course, entirely on the manner in which you have invested your total assets.

We believe that every investor should have a foundation of sound government securities on top of which he should build his investment structure.

Next to the foundation of government bonds there should be a proportion of the total holdings invested in excellent industrial such as the Canadian Vickers 6's.

The Vickers bonds are a sound investment security. About two-thirds of the interest requirements are met by the annual government subsidy, and the remaining interest requirements of the bond issue were earned more than seven times over during the last fiscal year. Earnings of the company this year, we understand, will show an increase.

Brompton Pulp

Is Brompton Pulp and Paper common worth holding? I have had some for several years. It is slow in advancing. What are its prospects?

The common shares for the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company have indeed, as you say, proved a disappointment. Our feeling is that earnings from now on will show an improvement, but on the other hand some two years ago we were optimistic regarding the ultimate future of the stock, and results have not as yet, at any rate, justified our optimism.

Brompton has excellent timber reserves, and our feeling is still that ultimately conditions will be such that Brompton will be able to obtain increased profits from its exceedingly varied output. Just at the moment, though, we see nothing in the Canadian or American pulp and paper situation which indicates increased earnings for the industry as a whole.

Thus, you might be wise to sell a portion of your Brompton and place the proceeds in a security which you think shows better signs of appreciating more rapidly.

Atlantic Sugar

I would be pleased to have your opinion of the common stock of the Atlantic Sugar Refineries and whether or not the purchase of some of the shares at $24 would be a good investment.

The common shares of the Atlantic Sugar Refineries are certainly not an investment—we class them as a business man's speculation. The outlook for the future of the company seems to be excellent, more especially in view of the satisfactory results over the past few years.

If you purchase some Atlantic Sugar common and salt it away for a three or four year period, purely as a speculation, we believe that you would stand an excellent chance of obtaining a handsome price appreciation.

You must remember, though, that the company can pay no dividend until its total bonded indebtedness has been reduced to $3,000,000. The last balance sheet showed a funded debt of just over $4,500,000.

Then again, no dividends have been paid on the preferred shares of the company since 1920, but there is only $1,000,000 of preferred outstanding. Thus, dividend arrears are in the neighborhood of $500,000. Net profits for 1926, after all charges, were in excess of this figure, though. The shares are an out and out speculation.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Kroner and Peso Feature Market

Canadian funds did not exhibit any untoward strength during the past week, the rate remaining steady at 1-64 o 1-32 discount. So far the new crop movement has had no influence on rates. There should be some change within the next two or three weeks, when American buyers come into the market for their usual large supplies of hard wheat for milling purposes and also on account of export through New York. Meantime, tourist traffic has been largely instrumental in strengthening the rate. While it is not known how much money has been left in Canada by American tourists this year, various estimates place the amount at from $200,000,000 to $250,000,000.

Sterling rates reacted during the week, at one time being quoted below $4.86. The usual autumnal commercial requirements have not yet set in. This is said not to be unusual as new methods of financing the purchase of grain and cotton have caused the pressure to be distributed over the year. Traders, however, are looking for a substantial increase in cotton and grain bills before very long. It is also possible in view of the recent rise in the price of cotton, that commitments will not be as large as in former years.

The two features of the market this week, were the rapid advance in rates on Norwegian kroner and Argentine pesos. On Wednesday last, paper peso cables sold at 42.80 cents, the highest in at least two years. The return of Argentine to the gold standard has materially strengthened money rates, but the rapid advance his week threatens to precipitate an early flow of gold to Buenos Aires.

Norwegian kroner advanced to a new high for the past nine years, selling up to $.2620. There have been signs of a move in Norwegian for some time and present buying is largely speculative, based on expectation that an attempt will be made to send the unit to parity before the year is out. While a par rate would cause some ill affects to business, on the other hand former monetary relations with the other Skandinavian countries would be renewed, with consequent ease of commercial intercourse among the three nations.

The balance of the list was strong and steady.

New York Funds

	High (Discount)	Low (Discount)	Last Year High (Discount)	Last Year Low (Discount)
Sept. 1	1-64	1-32	5-32	11-64
Sept. 2	1-64	1-32	9-64	5-32
Sept. 3	1-64	1-32	9-64	9-64
Sept. 5	....	....	9-64	9-64
Sept. 6	1-64	1-32	....	....
Sept. 7	1-64	1-64	5-32	5-32

Sterling, Francs and Lire

	Sterling Close	Francs Close	Lire Close
Sept. 1	4.85¾	3.91½	5.41¼
Sept. 2	4.85 11-16	3.91¾	5.42¼
Sept. 3	4.85 11-16	3.91¾	5.43
Sept. 6	4.85 11-16	3.91¾	5.43¼
Sept. 7	4.85¾	3.91¾	5.43½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Par		Aug. 31	Sept. 7
13.90	Italian	5.44½	5.44
32.45	Brazilian	11.85	11.85
23.82	German	23.80	23.78
19.30	Belgian	13.93	13.92
84.85	Japan	47.25	47.20

Alberta Pacific Grain Attracting Seasonal Buying

Recent heavy trading in the common shares of Alberta Pacific Grain Co. is believed to presage a favorable report of the company for the year ended June 30th. The report is due shortly. It was predicted in The Financial Post in July that the earnings would show a profit on the common stock.

The company a little over a year ago became of public investment interest when James Stewart became president and F. W. Riddell general manager.

With the prospect of a satisfactory crop in the West this year, with the company controlling the better of the two government grain elevators in Vancouver and with the wheat pool able to handle only a portion of the crops of its members, the company is expected to do well in the coming season.

There are two classes of common stock in this company, 80,000 being non-voting, known as Class A, and 20,000 shares being the voting shares, known as Class B. Otherwise the shares rank equally. There have been several thousand shares of stock change hands in the last ten days.

BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Laws of Canada)

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Barcelona Traction, Light & Power Company, Limited, have declared a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the 7% Non-Cumulative Participating Preference Shares of the Company payable on the 30th September, 1927, to all Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 21st September, 1927.

Dated at Toronto, Canada, 7th September, 1927.

R. H. MERRY, Secretary.

NOTE: The Transfer Agents of the Company are National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto, Canada. The London Agents of the Company are the Canadian and General Finance Company, Limited, 3 London Wall Buildings, London, E.C. 2.

THE NORTHERN MEXICO POWER AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE and THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) per cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of The Northern Mexico Power & Development Company, Limited, for quarter ending September 30th, 1927, payable October 1st next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of September, 1927.

A dividend of One (1) per cent. on the Common Stock of The Northern Mexico Power & Development Company, Limited, has this day been declared payable October 1st next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of September, 1927.

By Order.

T. A. SPOOR, Secretary.

The International Nickel Co.

A quarterly distribution of $.50 on the Common Stock has been declared this day, payable Sept. 30, 1927, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business September 16th, 1927.

September 6th, 1927, New York.

JAMES L. ASHLEY, Secretary & Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The British American Oil Company Limited

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty Cents (20c) per share has been declared on the No Par Value stock of the Company for the third quarter of 1927 on the paid-up capital of the Company. The above dividend is payable October 1st, 1927, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of September, 1927. Transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th of September, both days inclusive.

Share Warrant Holders will present coupons Serial No. 3 to The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, or to The Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ontario, on or after October 1st, 1927.

By Order of the Board.

P. W. BINNS,, Secretary.

Dated at Toronto, September 7th, 1927.

VIPOND CONSOLIDATED MINES, LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

NOTICE is hereby given that the AnnualGeneral Meeting of the Shareholders of VIPOND CONSOLIDATED MINES, LIMITED (No Personal Liability), will be held in the Board Room of The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, 302 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont., on Wednesday, the Fifth day of October, 1927, at the hour of 11.00 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the reports and accounts for the fiscal year ended 31st July, 1927; for the election of directors for the ensuing year; the appointment of auditors; for considering and, if deemed advisable, ratifying and confirming By Law No. 31, passed by the Directors on the 9th day of August, 1927, with regard to the payment of dividends; and for the transaction of all such other business as may come before the Meeting.

DATED at Toronto this Third day of September, 1927.

By order of the Board.

R. S. DENING, Secretary.

University and Osgoode Hall graduate with three years' experience in estate, corporation and general business work is desirous of forming new connections, not necessarily legal, in a business where this training would be an asset.

Box 106,
The Financial Post, Toronto, Ont.

SHAW SCHOOLS

operate Twelve Centres in Toronto and train Young People for good salaried positions in Business. Enter any time. No vacations. See phone book and call for particulars. P. McIntosh, Manager, Bay and Charles Sts., Toronto. Dept. P.

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 9

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% (being at the rate of 6% per annum) has been declared on the 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock of this Company, for the quarter ending September 30th, 1927, payable October 15th, 1927, to shareholders of record at the close of business, September 30th, 1927.

By order of the Board,

L. C. HASKELL, Secretary.

July 22nd, 1927.

Dominion Power and Transmission Co. Limited

Dividend No. 64

A Dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾%) on the Preference Stock of Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1927, payable Oct. 15th, 1927, to Shareholders of record of Sept. 23rd, 1927.

By order of the Board.

GEO. D. FEARMAN, Secretary.

Hamilton, Ont., 6th Sept., 1927.

The Toronto Mortgage Company

Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two and one-half per cent., being at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

1st October, 1927,

to Shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th instant.

By order of the Board,

WALTER GILLESPIE, Manager.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY Limited

Preference Dividend No. 70

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. for the quarter ending the 30th day of September, 1927, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, has been declared on the Preference Stock of the Company.

The above Dividend is payable on and after the first day of October, 1927, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1927.

By Order of the Board,

W. H. NESBITT, Secretary.

Toronto 2, September 6, 1927.

Capital wanted for further development in a vinegar manufacturing company. This is a first class business, with greatly increased production and new processes. Information given on interview.

Apply Box 90,
The Financial Post,
Toronto, Ont.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED

Notice of Dividend

A Dividend of one and three-quarter per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of Dominion Textile Company, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1927, payable October 15th, to shareholders of record September 30th.

By order of the Board.

JAS. H. WEBB, Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, August 30th, 1927.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED

Notice of Dividend

A Dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents ($1.25) per share on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1927, payable 1st October, to shareholders of record September 15th.

By Order of the Board,

JAS. H. WEBB, Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, August 30th, 1927.

ST. MAURICE POWER COMPANY, Limited

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One per cent. (1%) has been declared on the Common Stock of the Company for the quarter ending September 30th, payable October 15th, to shareholders of record September 30th, 1927.

By order of the Board.

JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

Montreal, August 24th, 1927.

The Wabasso Cotton Company, Limited

Dividend No. 39 and Bonus

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of One Dollar per share on the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending 30th September, 1927, also a Bonus of Fifty Cents per share payable on the 3rd day of October, 1927, to Shareholders of record as at the close of business on the 15th September, 1927.

By Order of the Board,

JAS. R. RITCHIE, Secretary-Treasurer.

Three Rivers, Que., August 25th, 1927.

THE DOMINION BANK

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of three per cent. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 30th September, 1927, being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, the 1st day of October, 1927, to shareholders of record of the 20th September, 1927.

By order of the Board.

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

Toronto, 25th August, 1927.

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation

DIVIDEND NO. 125

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent. (3%) has been declared upon the paid-up capital stock of this Corporation for the quarter ending September 30th, 1927, being at the rate of

TWELVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM

and that the same will be payable on and after Saturday, the first day of October, 1927. The Transfer Books of the Corporation will be closed from Friday, the 16th day of September, until Friday, the 30th day of September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. G. WATSON, General Manager.

Toronto, September 2nd, 1927.

Executive Accountant and Auditor

of broad experience wanted for a position in Toronto with great possibilities. Must be an organizer, an efficiency expert and an investigator, able to conduct high-grade constructive audit, plan and supervise work of assistants and report upon facts in a clear and forceful manner. Chartered Accountant preferred. Give references and state fully general education, age, previous business connections, salary received in past.

Box 108, The Financial Post, Toronto

KEEP POSTED

Every day new questions are brought forward by the Canadian Press, which are of use to business men. News items such as—financial reports, markets, money by-laws, bond issues, debentures, etc.

Let us supply you with a daily service of live news items on your particular interests.

Drop us a line for further information.

CANADIAN PRESS CLIPPING SERVICE
143-153 University Ave. Toronto, Ontario

Canadian Mining News

THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

Vol. XXI. 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 9, 1927 Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations No. 36

B. C. MINE OUTPUT PASSED BILLION MARK THIS YEAR

Expect Total for 1927 Will Pass the Seventy Million Mark

OUTLOOK EXCELLENT

More Properties Are Working and Big Producers Are Coming Along Well

From Our Own Correspondent.

VANCOUVER. — Mineral production valued at $70,000,000 is being predicted for British Columbia this year, and if that materializes 1927 will go down as the banner year in mining in this province.

All the big producers are active and while there is no mention of a mining boom out here that is actually the situation, for never before have operations been carried on over such an extensive field and never before have so many different mining areas been prospering.

Since 1852, when a record was first made of B. C. mining output, the province has taken out of the ground minerals worth more than one billion dollars. The billion-dollar mark was actually passed this summer. Well over 50 per cent. of this enormous total has been produced since 1916, when the war brought sudden and unprecedented demand for copper. Since then there has been an enormous development in copper, lead, zinc and silver and the Portland Canal has produced the Premier.

Leading in Silver

The province is now the leading silver producer of Canada, and continues to maintain the leadership in production of lead, copper and zinc.

British Columbia has made an impressive showing in increased value of mineral production ever since the year of metal price depression in 1921. The value of 1926 production was nearly two and a half times that of 1921 and the yearly increase has been nearly $8,000,000 a year. The increase in the value of production last year was made notwithstanding lower average metal prices as compared with 1925, indicating a very satisfactory condition in the industry, with production steadily increasing regardless of fluctuations in the metal markets.

The tonnage of ore mined and treated in the province last year also shows a considerable increase, 4,775,073 tons of ore being produced, compared with 3,849,269 tons in 1925. Quantities of lead, copper, zinc and silver were highest in the history of the province.

Lead has maintained first place in value of B. C. minerals during the last three years. Copper reached second place in point of value of production, having been nearly $700,000 greater than coal. Owing to the peak prices obtainable during the war copper took first rank in B. C., but a slump occurred in 1921, when both output and value dropped. In recent years, however, there has been a gradual improvement.

Mainly due to Sullivan Mine zinc production has been well maintained during the last three years. Increase in the capacity of the zinc refinery at Trail this year should account for further advances in the future.

May Hurt Slocan

Silver production is rapidly increasing, the two largest contributors last year being the Sullivan and Premier mines. Decline in the price of silver may have some effect in retarding future production in the Slocan district, where in many of the mines silver is the most important value in the ore. Approximately 80 per cent. of the silver production of the province comes from mines in which the silver value is of less importance than the other metals such as gold, copper, lead and zinc, contained therein.

Production of gold, including placer, has averaged $5,000,000 the last three years. No substantial increase is expected through recovery of gold as a by-product of copper mining. A few gold quartz camps, however, are showing renewed activity.

Coal Looks Better

Owing to competition of foreign fuel oil, coal mining has slumped in B. C. lately, but the general increase in industrial activity provides a more hopeful outlook.

Dividends paid last two years follow:

	1925	1926
Cons. Min. & Smelt. Co.	$3,238,054	$5,234,700
Premier Gold Mining Co.	1,600,375	1,600,437
Howe Sound Copper Co.	467,189	1,736,183
Silversmith Mines, Ltd.	125,000	200,000
Wallace Mount. Mines, Ltd. (Sally	59,400	......
I X L	21,600	......
Bell	88,000	48,510
Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.	372,690	372,690
Belmont-Surf Inlet	312,500	437,500
Clayburn Co.	20,000	44,000
Whitewater Mines, Ltd.	......	25,000
Rosebery-Surprise Min. Co.	......	25,000
Others	15,800	23,300
	$6,320,608	$9,747,270

Draper Dobie & Company
Members
Standard Stock & Mining Exchange
High Grade
Mining Investments
Northern Ontario Building
Toronto
Phone Adelaide 2324

Predicts Central Manitoba Will be Another Kirkland

Jos. Houston, M.E., Says Wider Bodies and Better Values Are to be Expected at Depth—No High Pressure Minerals Have Yet Been Revealed

Jos. Houston, M.E., Haileybury, believes that Central Manitoba mining camp is going to make another Kirkland Lake. He says that so far none of the high temperature, high pressure minerals have been found, which is the same as at Kirkland Lake. At Porcupine he says there are plenty of them. This he believes will lead to the same experience as at Kirkland Lake and that at depth there will be larger ore bodies and better values.

Mr. Houston is quite enthusiastic over Central Manitoba Mines. He believes that at the west end of the property there will be a better shoot of ore than at the Kitchener. Recent work cut a new ore shoot and this was raised upon for a short ways when it fingered out, evidently being the top. They sank on it and it has proven to be richer than anything in the mine so far. He says that the mill will be ready by the end of the month. They are about ready to turn the power on. When this is done Eldorado Mines, the other large operation at Long Lake, will start sinking its shaft to 500 feet.

Report Smelters Gets 51% Big Missouri

A wire from Vancouver says that one of the daily papers published a statement that Consolidated Smelters has closed a deal for 51 per cent. interest in Big Missouri Mine, Portland Canal area and that the papers are now on the way east to "Smelters" head office to be signed.

Sir Donald Mann is said to have been the first to have this property examined but despite the attractive surface showing his engineers are said to have contended that the deposits would be shallow and the deal was not gone on with. Engineers who have examined the property recently are said to express the opinion that the name "Big Missouri" was not a misnomer.

TRANSPORT DIAMOND DRILL BY AEROPLANE

Machine Taken to Sherritt Gordon Property in Manitoba Wilderness

The aeroplane is becoming invaluable in the preliminary exploration of properties a long way removed from civilization and transportation. They were first employed in the Red Lake camp by Jack Hammell and are now used at several camps.

An instance of their value is told by J. Fitzgerald of the Sudbury Diamond Drill Co., who made a contract to do 20,000 ft. of diamond drilling on the Sheritt Gordon mine, 30 miles north of the Flin Flon at Cold Lake and 185 miles from The Pas, Man., the nearest rail point. The first diamond drill was shipped from Sudbury by train and taken into the property by aeroplane. Ten days after the drill left Sudbury it was drilling on the property, 1,800 miles away.

Two more and perhaps four additional drills will be taken in. Mr. Fitzgerald wanted to take in 35 tons of freight. He got the price of freighters who would take it in by boat and portage and they asked $300 per ton. There would be the danger of theft and damage. He got a quotation from the aeroplane company and their price on a mileage basis was $297 per ton. The aeroplane got the job.

Grover Daley Starting on Dupey Property

Aggressive field development will start on the Dupuy Mines properties the end of this week. This company was recently optioned by Grover-Daley Mines and Henry J. Stewart, vice-pres. and consulting engineer of Grover-Daley advises that the northern property of Dupuy will find a field organization at work on it by Friday of this week. Work will be chiefly concentrated on the diabase formation recently found, and which is similar to that of the adjacent Abana properties.

Gull-Kirkland Mines
LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
Property situated in the
KIRKLAND LAKE CAMP
Diamond drilling is giving important results.
For particulars apply
W. B. Cumming & Co., Limited
21 King St. East,
Toronto
Phone AD. 7388.

DIAMOND DRILLS START TESTING OUT ABBEY PROPERTY

Another Group Adjoining Abana Launches Aggressive Exploratory Effort

MONTREAL.—It is announced that the diamond drilling campaign on Abbey Mines is now under way. One drill is set up and the second machine will be in operation before the end of September.

Interesting results have been obtained on this property by the Radiore process. By this process underground conductors were located, aggregating 6,000 feet in length, there being four distinct parallel conductors indicated, separated in strikes by about 250 feet.

After the electrical survey was completed on the property, trenching operations were conducted, in order to remove the overburden from bed rock at a point directly above one of the indicated conductors. The Radiore process in this instance disclosed exactly the location of this concentration of sulphides, beneath the overburden of sand, gravel, clay, etc., and also indicated that the axis of this energized conductor reposed at a vertical distance of about 200 feet from the surface. The results thus obtained were sufficiently satisfactory to now warrant the directors proceeding with the diamond drilling campaign.

Considerable interest attaches to Abbey Mines, because the property lies adjacent to, and North West of, the Abana properties in Desmeloizes township, Northwestern Quebec. The Radiore process was used with rather sensational results on Abana and immediately, Laval, which has the property adjoining on the east and Abbey Mines which adjoins on the north-west, made a contract to have their properties tested by the same company. Radiore Co. is a Los Angeles concern and has now opened permanent offices in Canada.

MANIPULATION IS NOT CONFINED TO MINING SHARES

Writer Contends That Present Fashion to Fraud is in Mine Issues

"Present fashion in fraud is mines" is the assertion made by Keyes Winter, assistant attorney-general, New York, in an article entitled "Fools and Their Money." It deals with questionable promotions and dodges used to manipulate market prices.

Tipster sheets seem to be the favorite method of putting over such issues. Mining Truth, Spokane, got after the writer for singling out mining in his article. It objected to his wholesale aspersions on the industry. It contended that his contentions were absurd, and proceeded to direct attention to a number of so-called "standard" stocks. the record of which indicated that the plug in the market had been pulled. Some of these. and their record:

	1927 High	Recent level
American Brown Boveri	$39.50	$12.00
Alameda Sugar	1.50	.05
Chicago C. & Conn. Ry.	2.62½	.25
Cramp Ship & Engine	20.00	3.25
Warwick Iron & Steel	2.00	.25
New England South Mills	3.12½	.49
Amer.-Hawaiian Steamship	20.00	9.00
DeForest Radio	10.50	3.00
Wells, Fargo & Co.	2.50	.37½
Southern Dairies	45.00	15.00
Moon Motorcar	12.50	6.00
Van Camp Packing	16.50	7.00
Coldak Corporation	5.00	.50

It is pointed out that purchasers of these stocks saw them fall in price as rapidly as any mine issue went down, Mining Truth adds, "But Mr. Keyes Winter and similar critics of the mining industry would not argue that the slumps in these stocks indicated fraud in the electrical, sugar, terminal railway, shipbuilding, steel, cotton, steamship, radio, express, dairy, motorcar or pork-and-beans business.

"Incidentally, the figures indicate that rapid fluctuations on the market are not peculiar to stocks of companies engaged in mining."

HOLLY. TONNAGE FOR SIX MONTHS IS 6,000 DAILY

With Costs Coming Down Company is Earning Dividend by Good Margin

OUTLOOK EXCELLENT

Profits Should Work up to Past $1.60 Per Share Gradually

Hollinger Mine is about ready to start, if it has not already started, to back-fill some of the upper workings. This means that sand will be poured into the old stopes that have been mined out.

In this lies the explanation for the low mill heads of Hollinger mine. Ontario Department of Mines figures show that for six months they averaged $6.68. A well posted engineer, who was recently at Porcupine, having gone there with the Empire Mining Congress party, advances this explanation.

Backfilling means that a stope will have to be completely worked out of all the ore that can be mined profitably, he said. There will be no going back after the backfilling. This will mean that when the ore is broken down it will be sent to the mill. It is possible to handle the grade with storage bins, but it is more economical to keep run of mine ore going to the mill and this he thought would hold the grade down.

Optimistic on Outlook

This engineer was very optimistic in regards the Hollinger outlook. With $7 ore he said, he could see the time when Hollinger would get its costs down to a point where there would be $4 per ton profit. He figures that on the present costs, the profit is around $3 and added that he would not be surprised to see Hollinger stand at 7,000 tons daily and leave well enough alone. He made the point that there was a certain level at which the equipment would be highly efficient and beyond that the costs would go up.

Taking Hollinger production for the first six months of the year, which appear elsewhere in this section, it will be found that the average tonnage per day is just about 6,000. On this basis for a year, and figuring net profit at $3.50 per ton, which is a level that should be close to a reality about now, this would work out at $7,541,000 or $1.53 per share or 22 cents above the present dividend requirements. In addition there is the possibility of adding the other 1,000 tons by stepping up to 7,000 and this on the same basis would bring profits up somewhere between $1.60 and $1.65 with the tendency that these would move up a few cents at a time as costs were cut into.

Bunker Hill Buys Douglas Mine Shares

Bunker Hill Sullivan which through a subsidiary, Treadwell-Yukon, is operating Errington lead-zinc mine at Sudbury, sometime ago paid 25c. a share for 325,000 shares of Douglas Mining Co. stock. This occasions some interesting comment in Engineering and Mining Journal. It points out that the deal does not involve control and points out that, usually when a big company puts any considerable sum of money into a small enterprise it wants to become the dominant figure in the management. It may be surmised that the Bunker Hill officials have faith in the mine, and, which is more important in this instance, the nesty and competence of the management. The mine, situated in the Coeur d'Alene district, produces a so-called complex lead-zinc ore, which, until recently, it had been shipping to the Timber Butte mill, at Butte, the concentrates going thence to Anaconda's electrolytic zinc plant at Great Falls. Some months ago Timber Butte refused to accept further shipments and the Douglas mine was shut down. With its source of income shut off, certain important development work had to be discontinued. Into the breach then came the Bunker Hill, with funds necessary to continue development operations.

Howey Mine Looks Well, Says Hammell

Jack Hammell is back after spending a couple of months at the Howey mine at Red Lake. The mine, he says, is looking decidedly attractive. The shaft is down 375-ft. and is going on to the 500 before lateral work will start. Mr. Hammell is quite enthusiastic over the surface work which has been done, partial details of which were published in The Financial Post a few weeks ago. It has materially added to the known lengths of the ore body on surface.

Start Tunnel on Bush

It is announced that Bush Consolidated are starting to tunnel into the Monitor-Sunshine group which adjoins Sebawke property of National Silver on the North. The tunnel will start immediately the present drilling is completed and will be driven in from the Sebawke line.

Gold Mine Tonnage Moves Up, Value per Ton Drops

Florida Tourist to North Causes Laugh

During the past week 250 U. S. cars were driven to Temagami, making use of the new Ferguson highway. Among them was a car from Florida and when it pulled in to the resort it was noticed that attached to the side of the car was a toboggan and a pair of snow shoes. The tourist drew a good laugh from the natives.

ABANA WILL OPEN UP ORE BODY ALONG 300-FT. HORIZON

Tests of Ore Indicate That Treating Will be Quite a Simple Matter

Preparations are now being made to develop ore laterally at the 300-ft. level of the Abana Mines Limited. The sump is being sunk to a depth of 25 ft. below the 300-ft. level, and the timbering of the station completed at this level. When this phase of the work is completed the crosscut through the ore zone will be continued for another 50 ft. so as to cut the remaining ore deposit which lies within 8 ft. of the face of the present crosscut. This deposit which was cut by the drill 125 ft. east of the shaft showed a width of 13 ft. 6 in. and averaged $24.25 per ton.

In order to quickly develop a substantial tonnage of ore, it is the intention to drift on the foot-wall of the zinc deposit and to crosscut the ore zone at intervals of 100 ft. along the strike. It is calculated that if the values encountered in the shaft sinking prevail along the strike of the deposit, approximately $3,000,000 will thus be blocked out at every 100 ft. interval along the strike of the ore zone.

The assays received from the ore bodies encountered in the crosscut from the 300 ft. level through the ore zone, disclosed the extraordinary feature that the zinc orebody carries but a trace of copper, while the copper orebodies show no zinc. This feature renders the concentration problem one of the simplest, and no trouble whatsoever is anticipated in the concentration of such ores.

OPEN UP HILL TOP ON 800-FT. LEVEL

Dave Angus Will Take Charge and Work from Gold Hill Ground

Dave Angus, president and managing director of Gold Hill mines, will undertake the direction of operations on Hill Top mines adjoining Gold Hill on the west. In making this announcement Pres. Marland Woolnough says financing arrangements have also been made.

At the 400-ft. level Hill Top cut four veins, all of which are promising. The main vein upon which the Shaft is sunk, shows high-grade ore. Commercial ores occur in the same vein system on the Gold Hill and Hilltop properties and the development of Gold Hill shows that the ore increases in width with depth.

At the 800-ft. level of Gold Hill the westerly development is within some 700 or 800 feet of Hill Top's easterly boundary. The directors propose to make an agreement with Gold Hill mines, whereby that company will carry this development to their westerly boundary and on into Hill Top ground. This will be an economical method of developing the property at a depth of 800 feet.

60-ft. of Good Ore on Jay Copper 400 Level

H. J. Stewart, managing director, Jay Copper-Gold Mines, reports that the drifting on the No. 1 vein to the west of the shaft on the 400-ft. level, shows continuous ore of good grade for a length of sixty feet. The company is now commencing a small amount of drifting east of the shaft for vein determination, but no other development is planned at the 400 ft. level. After sinking shaft to 500 feet an extensive lateral development campaign is to be undertaken.

Figures for 6 Months, 1927, Show Decline Per Ton of Ore Treated of $1.10

VALUE OF OUTPUT UP

Last Year's Figures Are Now Eclipsed—Many of Small Operations Not on Profitable Basis

	6 mos. 1926	Millheads 1927
Porcupine	$ 7.25	$ 6.73
Kirkland Lake	14.45	12.07
Average of both	8.77	7.67

The above tabulation indicates the gradual settling down that is taking place in the gold mines of Northern Ontario. These figures show the average recovery in gold and silver per ton for the first six months of last year and the first six months of this. Porcupine average fell off 52 cents per ton while Kirkland Lake dropped $2.38 per ton. Taking both camps together the decline averages $1.10.

But looking into the figures in the table below which gives the figures on the individual mines, it will be seen that despite the drop in values there has been an increase in the value of production and the first column gives the explanation for this. The mines are dropping their millheads as they increase the tonnage and cut into costs.

What to Expect

Thus two results are to be expected from the settling process that is going on. The mines will treat a substantial tonnage of lower grade ore, ore that in the past was not ore because of its low value. This is being brought about by the gradual lowering of costs and resulting in a steady increase in net earnings. Thus while the value of the ore treated will not be as profitable per ton in the net income, the shareholders will benefit in the long run for the profit per ton, while smaller, will be larger in the aggregate because of the materially higher tonnage which is being treated.

The table below will do another thing. It gives shareholders a good line on the results being obtained in a number of smaller mines that are producing but are not as yet on a profitable basis.

May Do Better Later

Ankerite in Porcupine is handling $5 ore. This operation has not as yet made an effort to mill any of its better grade ore which runs around $10. It is believed that the run of the mine will average somewhere between $6 and $8 and it is likely that a higher tonnage may be treated in the future and the average brought up to this level.

Dome ore continues to hold fairly well at a profitable stage. Hollinger is down below the $7 mark and is likely to stay there. At the present mill head level, $6.68, the company can make a good profit as costs this year are expected to run $3.60 to $3.75. An engineer who was at Porcupine with the Mining Congress says that the decline in Hollinger millheads is due to the fact that they are adopting backfilling for old stopes. This means that they must mine as they go. All the ore in stopes must be taken out before any back filling can be done.

McIntyre Leads Dome

McIntyre's production is ahead of Dome, though the tonnage is less. The difference is due to the slightly richer ore McIntyre handles. Vipond's recovery has stood up fairly well, but the profit will be small due to its large exploratory program, which will hold

(Continued on page 18)

What Will London Delegates Say About Ontario Gold Camps?

The famous indirect slam of Keynes at Canadian mining, which this noted economist took when he wrote that there had been no gold discovery of importance in the last 25 years, should be well refuted when the London delegates to the Empire Mining Congress return home.

The delegates of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy of London will report to a meeting of the institute on their Canadian trip and also present the picture of Sir William Logan, given to them in Toronto, for "housing." This event will doubtless be an interesting one. There is also talk of presenting a picture of the late Prof. W. G. Miller to hang along side of that of Logan.

What will be important will be the views they express on Kirkland Lake and Porcupine camps. The tour of these camps was quite thorough and well handled and the engineers had the opportunity of seeing both camps to advantage

F. J. Crawford & Co.
MEMBERS STANDARD STOCK & MINING EXCHANGE
Mining Stock Specialists
Send for "The Mining Chronicle"—Published Monthly
10 Jordan Street Adelaide 6705 Toronto

CUMMINGS-TRUDEL
Mining and Development Co. Limited
Write the company for Prospectus and send your order at once so that it will be filled before the price advances.
Suite 314, Birks Bldg., Ottawa, Ont.

S. A. Marvin R. H. Searlett
FLEMING & MARVIN
Established 1909
Members Standard Stock and Mining Exchange
STOCK AND INVESTMENT BROKERS
320 Bay Street, Toronto
Phones Elgin 5206-7

PREMIER BOND CORPORATION
Limited
Investment Securities
Castle Building - Montreal

G. A. BAGSHAW & CO.
LIMITED
STOCKS and BONDS
HAILEYBURY - ONT.

Henry J. Stewart
Mining Engineer
Exploration and Mining Programs
523 Insurance ExchangeBldg.
MONTREAL

Free Map of Quebec Gold Fields
A specially prepared map. You should have one. Send to-day.
THORBURN & CO.
LIMITED
Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto

For full particulars about
Astoria Rouyn Mines Ltd.
write
GORDON P. O'REILLY & CO.
74 Sparks St., Ottawa. 129 St. James St., Montreal.

Douglas G. H. Wright
Consulting Mining Engineer and Geologist; Examinations, Reports, Explorations and Development Programme.
906 Royal Bank Building, Toronto
Phone ELgin 8437.

We recommend
Montreal Rouyn
Louis M. Atwell & Co.
Members Montreal Mining Exchange
Insurance Exchange Building,
190 St. James St., Montreal.

C.I. COULTER & CO.
MEMBERS STANDARD STOCK & MINING EXCHANGE
BROKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS
MINING STOCKS BOUGHT FOR CASH OR ON A CONSERVATIVE MARGIN
130-1 RICHARDSON BUILDING
318 BAY STREET, TORONTO
PHONE EL-1645 or EL-2466

Bryant OIL CO. LTD.
CALGARY, CANADA

$5 will bring you The Financial Post for the next twelve months.
Use This Coupon to Subscribe
THE FINANCIAL POST,
143 University Avenue,
Toronto.
You may send me The Financial Post for one year (52 issues).
☐ I enclose $5.
☐ Draw on me for $5. (Indicate method of payment.)
Name ....
Occupation ....
Address ....

WHAT SPECULATIVE FUNDS DOES CANADA PREFER FOR MINES?

Writer Notes in Mine Congress Speeches Antipathy Toward U.S. Capital

What speculative funds does Canada want to aid in its mining development, English or United States?

Delegates to Empire Mining Congress, at Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto Social functions heard this point stressed. A. B. Parsons, associate editor of Engineering and Mining Journal, New York, noted antipathy to capital from United States in some of the speeches. He found three views, some want only English funds, some would prefer funds from within the Empire. While others just want money, they don't care whose.

Mr. Parson's comment is interesting:

"One note that runs through some of the speeches is an antipathy to capital from the United States. In urging the English to cast their lot (financially, of course) with the Canadian mining industry, some of the more outspoken frankly say that they do not want 'outsiders' to share the fruits of Canadian mining success. They would resist tendencies in this direction. A more moderate view is that advanced by Viscount Willingdon, governor-general of Canada, who at Ottawa said that more capital is needed than the Canadians alone could command, but that they much prefer getting help from within the Empire than from without. He wants to keep things in the family. Still a third attitude is that expressed by Sir Robert Horne, honorary president of the congress. His counsel is to get capital from whatever source it is obtainable. He instanced the development of the resources of the United States and of the Argentine by English capital in the last century. The English may have got a good return for their money, but the greatest advantage accrued to the people in the two American countries. I may say in passing that I have talked with a number of leaders in the mining industry in Canada and they are inclined to make light of the oratorical flights of some of the lesser officials in this connection. They want England to supply all the money she is able and willing to supply; they want all the Canadian capital they can get; and at the same time they want all that the United States can contribute to the cause. They say that there is more than enough opportunity to go around; and this squares with the substance of the second proposition that they have been emphasizing so strongly—that is, the vast extent of Canada's mineral resources. And production figures and geological evidence furnish strong support for their contention in this respect. The first proposition likewise is doubtless true, for an examination of the list of those registered to take the two tours reveals an unusual array of names well and favorably known in the profession throughout the world."

Kenlus Mines Appoints Strong to Examine Mine

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—At a meeting of the directors of Kenlus Mines, held this week, it was decided to commission Horace Strong, M.E., to make an examination of the properties and to advise the directors as to the best method of developing the property, if geological conditions warrant it. Kenlus Mine is located in the Elk Lake district, about four miles from T. N. O. Elk Lake station.

Preliminary work done to date consists of opening up the main break for a distance of 313 feet, together with several cross-cuts, and also dewatering and cleaning out of No. 1 shaft. This is in good condition and is down 100 feet.

Kenlus Mine was formerly known as the Silver Alliance, which about 20 years ago held considerable interest on account of some very rich ore that was encountered during the sinking of the No. 2 shaft. The latter shaft was sunk on an incline to a depth of 208 feet. It was not timbered, and thus cannot be used to-day. No attempt has been made to dewater this shaft by the present owners.

ALLEN & COMPANY
Stocks, Bonds and Mining Shares
702 Temple Bldg., Toronto
Tel. Elgin 5516

Robert M. Lyons & Co.
LIMITED.
Members Montreal Mining Exchange
Insurance Exchange Building
MONTREAL.

Gold Mine Tonnage Moves Up, Value Per Ton Drops

(Continued from page 17)

costs up. Neither March Gold, Paymaster or Consolidated West Dome are handling profitable ore.

Argonaut's ore is showing an average precious metal content of $4.32. This is an improvement. In addition to this there is the copper content of its concentrates, so that it is impossible to figure out just what the value of its ore is.

Teck Hughes continues to treat the richest ore of all the mines, its average running better than $18 compared with Lake Shore $13 and Wright Hargreaves $11. Kirkland Lake Gold is just under $10 per ton. Sylvanite figures show ore under $8, but this is perhaps not more than one clean up and hardly a fair showing. Tough Oakes showing continues bad. Barry Hollinger averaged under $7 but if the 1,000-ft. level ore stands up, as is expected, the second half of the year should show a change for the better.

The figures:

Source	Ore Milled, Tons	Bullion Shipped: Gold Content Ounces	Gold Content Value	Silver Content Ounces	Silver Content Value	Total Value	Aver. Per Ton
Porcupine							
Ankerite Gold Mines	32,769	8,756	$181,003	920	$514	$181,517	$5.51
Dome Mines	266,700	93,679	1,936,527	12,744	7,189	1,943,716	7.29
Hollinger Cons.	1,077,865	341,574	7,060,971	63,895	36,163	7,097,134	6.68
McIntyre Porcupine	256,230	93,903	1,942,413	19,950	11,279	1,953,692	7.62
March Gold	4,591	906	18,724	103	58	18,782	4.10
Porcupine Paymaster	23,643	2,393	49,460	302	170	49,630	2.10
Vipond Consolidated	47,158	16,963	348,920	1,535	867	349787	7.42
West Dome Lake	16,118	3,658	75,625	501	280	75,905	4.71
Total	1,724,574	561,832	11,613,643	99,950	56,520	11,610,163	6.73
Kirkland Lake							
Argonaut Cons.*	15,921	3,312	68,469	347	195	68,664	4.32
Barry Hollinger	13,544	4.315	89,209	546	306	89,515	6.61
Kirkland Lake Gold	23,760	11,444	232,408	2,331	1,449	233,857	9.84
Lake Shore	117,633	75,970	1,570,438	8,159	4,610	1,575,048	13.40
Macassa Mines	......	8	164	2	1	....	....
Sylvanite Gold	5,655	2,165	44,762	337	189	44,951	7.95
Teck-Hughes Gold	60,762	53,553	1,107,048	4,594	2,566	1,109,614	18.26
Tough-Oakes Burnside	24,837	4,570	94,449	505	282	84,731	3.81
Wright-Hargreaves	85,130	47,106	973,686	4,593	2,600	976,286	11.46
Total	347,242	202,443	4,180,633	21,414	12,198	4,192,831	12.07
Miscellaneous							
Nickel-Copper Refining	......	1,478	30,545	......	......	....	....
Grand Total	2,071,816	765,753	$15,824,821	121,364	$68,718	$15,833,539	$7.67
First Half, 1926							
Porcupine	1,548,170	588,172	12,156,447	112,428	73,608	12,230,055	7.25
Kirkland Lake	235,196	163,962	3,388,650	15,116	9,856	3,398,506	14.45
Miscellaneous	2,046	2,140	43,894	79	51	....	....
Total (6 months, 1926)	1,785,412	754,274	$15,588,991	127,623	$83,515	$15,672,506	$8.77

*Copper (143,791 pounds) was also recovered from Argonaut concentrates.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS

Week Ending Sept. 6

	Par Val.	Div Rate	Yield	High for wk.	Low for wk.	Close Sept. 6	Sales	Range 1926 High	Range 1926 Low	Range 1927 High	Range 1927 Low
Abana	1			3.50	3.05	3.25	7356			4.00	.20
Aconda	1			29	20	21	81300			45	14½
Afton	.			1.05	1.00	1.05	2800			1.05	1.00
Allied M.	1									5.51	2.70
Al. C. M.	.									4.59	3.01
Amos	.									56	15
Amulet	1			5.35	5.00	5.11	195865	2.89	.90	5.62	.85
Algonquin	1			3	2⅛	2⅛	5500	6¼	1½	5¼	2
Apex	1			1½	1½	1½	1000	6	2¼	3½	1
Area	1			85½	80	82	177410	1.55	.21	1.95	.25
Argo. Con.	1			37	35	36	131950	67	18½	59	25
Atlas	1			3¼	3	3	7000	5	1⅛	7	2
Archean	.									18	17
Ajax	1			14	14	14	1500			39	6½
Bard	.									1.59	.25
Baldwin	1			2	1½	1½	7000	6⅛	1	4¼	1
Barry Holl.	1			38½	35	36½	61875	1.00	.21	1.00	.25
Beaver	1			1.77	1.56	1.75	121440	.99	.51	1.77	.61
Bellellen L.	1							23½	20	23½	3
Bidgood	1			25½	15	25	238500	9⅛	4½	25½	5
Boischatel	None			5½	5	5	32200			27	3
Boston Creek	1							7½	2½	¼	½
Bourlamaque	1							1.45	1.02	1.53	.3
Buckingham	1			4¼	4	4¼	4500	7¼	2	9½	3
Bunker H.	10									104½	75¼
Brit. Unit	.			80	77	80	21800			80	76
Can. Lorrain	1			14	11	11	12635	93	57	72	10
Capitol S.	1			19	17	17	2700	48½	24	34	15½
Capitol R.	.			21½	17	20	186100	43	26	54½	10
Cen. Manitoba	1			2.00	1.90	2.00	65550			2.10	1.07
Castle Tre.	1			72	69¼	70	8900	1.85	.91	1.27	.61
Chaput H.	1			12	10	11½	45800	22	3⅛	13¼	4⅛
Clifton	1							6½	1	3½	½
Col. Kirk	1			3½	3	3¼	38700	6¼	2	6	1½
Coniagas	5			4.99	4.75	4.85	1130	4.85	3.00	5.05	3.20
Coniaurum	5			4.15	4.00	4.10	1550	4.60	3.00	4.30	2.80
Cons. Smelter	25	10+5	1.03	242	240	241	1206	265	177¼	264	215
C. W. Dome	1			4½	4½	4½	1400	29¼	14	19	4
Corona	1			19	13	15½	398250	37½	20	37	10
Copper Hill	1			62¼	61¼	62¼	17100			62½	47
Comm. Mines	.									1.50	.71
Crown Res.	1			15	12	13½	45100	24⅛	8	15¼	7
C. American	.			1.28	1.25	1.28	2500			1.28	1.25
Coast Copper	5			15.00	15.00	15.00	1400			22.00	9.75
Cop. Sul	.			1.00	1.00	1.00	100			1.00	1.00
Davidson	1							3	1½	3	1
Destor	.							41	40	43	40
Dorion	1									4.00	1.02
Dome Mines	None	$1	11.17	9.00	8.25	8.95	5488	20.00	8.00	10.85	6.75
Don Rouyn	1			28	25	27	42100	61	25	56½	17½
Dupuy	1			43	39	42	11400			50	9
Duprat	1			6½	6	6¼	16250	35½	8½	34½	6
Dubec	.			1.46	1.28	1.46	38850			1.46	.35
Dom. Lead	.			1.69	1.65	1.69	7100			1.69	1.05
D. Kirk	1			12	4½	11	156400			10	1½
Duprat (new)	.			13½	10	12½	163700			21	12
Dunwell Mines	1									1.51	1.50
Eastern Metal	1									18.25	10.00
Everett	1			2	2	2	7000	12¼	3¼	5½	1¼
East Que.	.			2.40	2.00	2.40	4300			225	2.00
Fiske	1			9	9	9	1000			30½	5
Fisher, Que.	1			1.90	1.30	1.90	50550			1.60	.50
Goldale	1			32¼	31¼	31¼	15400	43	24	35	20
Gold Hill	1			35½	30	31	96900	73½	25	54	22
Gold Reef	1							5	1	2½	½
Gifford	1									1¼	1
Gladstone	.10									29	14
Grover Daley	1			20	12½	17	672200	32	18	37	8
Gold Ore	.			2.30	2.10	2.30	11850			2.30	.90
Harvie Exp.	None			14.50	13.75	14.15	1206			16.10	12.00
Hillcrest	100	6	10.00					65	55	65	60
Hillcrest, pref.	100	7	8.43					83	79½	87	83¼
Holyrex	1									5½	5½
Hill Top	1			12	9	11	21600	31¼	20	24	6½
Hollinger	5	26	7.62	17.50	17.00	17.05	4947	21.00	16.75	22.65	16.50
Howey Gold	1			88	75	88	99605			88	42
Huron	.									1.09	1.02
Indian	1			9	8½	8½	1900	14½	2¼	12	4
Int. Nickel, c.	25	$2	3.07	67½	65¼	65½	11842	46	32¼	75	38
Jay Copper	1							1.10	.73	1.26	.30
Keeley	1	24	30.00	.92	.80	.80	13375	1.90	1.39	1.66	.80
Keora Mines	1			2¼	2	2½	16000	22	11	12½	2
Kirk. Hunt	1			23½	15	20	380375	34	8½	35	10
Kirk Lake	1			2.35	1.93	2.33	377580	1.44	.69	2.35	.82
Kamisko	.									10.75	7.62
Kamiskotia R.	.									10.80	10.25
Kirk. G.B.	1			1.25	1.10	1.25	13310			1.25	.75
Lake Shore	1	40+10	2.00	25.04	24.00	24.95	9375	16.15	9.50	25.04	15.40
Lakeside L.	1			1¼	1	1	2500	10	1⅛	6	¼
Laval	1			45	40½	43	809620	45¼	21	59	19½
La Rose	1			6½	6	6½	1000	39	4	12	3
Lorrain, c.	1			1	1	1	14500	15	2	3¼	1
Lorrain T. L.	1			70	70	70	500	1.10	.30	.86	.25
Lucky Jim	.									21	20
Laurier	.			65	62	65	6400			65	51
Mentor	10									12.60	12.00
McDougall	.			88	61	88	278945			88	17
Marclay	1							35	30	42	34½
M'tchatell	1			29	26	29	94600			42	23
Macassa	1			30	23	29	33700	43	22	37	18
McKinley	1			15½	15	15½	5125	26	8½	18	11
McIntyre	5	20	3.80	26.25	25.60	26.25	8773	29.75	22.70	27.50	24.00
Millcrest	1			5	4¼	4½	8000	21½	3½	6¼	4
Mining Corp.	5	25		3.50	3.10	3.10	15615	4.45	2.60	3.65	2.90
Moneta	1			13	13	13	2000	18	11	14	8¼
Montreal Rouyn	1			29	18	29	37800	60	13	33	10
N. A. Dev.	.			50	30	40	10300			2.10	.30
N. A. Lead	1							1.75	1.50	2.75	1.00
Noranda	None			24.50	23.75	24.40	21935	24.75	12.00	25.00	19.95
Newray	1			40	40	40	400	45	31	40½	18
Night Hawk	1			5¼	5	5¼	2500	17	3¼	10½	4½
Nipissing	5	6	5.21	6.00	5.75	5.75	3165	9.25	4.95	10.30	5.25
Ophir	1							4¼	½	4⅛	¼
Ontario L.C.	.									1.30	1.03
Osisko	.			57	50	53	12550	1.94	1.05	1.75	.35
P. L. Cobalt	1			5	5	5	500	32	14½	18	2
Porc. Crown	1			10	4	7½	53400	12	4	11	3
Pioneer				59½	55	55	22350	1.22	.66	1.18	56½
Prec. Metal	1									22.00	20.00
Premier Gold	1	32c	13.61	2.45	2.30	2.35	10310	2.75	1.83	2.50	1.86
Preston	1			4½	3½	4½	9100	9⅛	4	7	3
Potter Doal	None			15	13	13¼	153600			65	10½
Power & Mines	.									1.70	.75
Que. Pros.	.									6.00	2.00
Rouyn C.	1			2.00	1.60	2.00	560			4.28	2.50
Rouyn	1			4½	3	3¼	20600	9	1⅛	5	1
Rouyn, Que.	1			4	3	3½	11500	4½	1¼	4⅛	1
Ribago	1			39	32	36	270300			87	13
Rouyn K.	.			1.10	1.06	1.10	4500			1.10	.73
Rubec	.			2.70	2.00	2.70	26190			2.70	1.10
Siscoe	1			32	32	32	500			60	12
South Keora	1							35½	5	54½	6½
Stadacona	None			22	19	21¼	199100	51	40	55	15
St. Anthony	1			41	30	40	84000			50	10
Sylvanite	1			3.80	3.65	3.75	6115			4.30	2.60
Sud. Basin					4.00	4.00	4.00	6.50		4.00	4.00
St. Law. Zinc	.									82	72
Teck Hughes	1	10	1.09	9.57	9.05	9.56	66600	5.55	2.65	9.57	5.15
Timiskaming	1							15¼	6	7	4
Thomp. Krist	1							3½	1	1	½
Tough Oakes	1			30	28	30	1950	66	36	62½	25
Towagmac	1			5.00	4.30	4.85	66350	6.10	3.15	5.75	2.85
Trojan	.			7.40	6.50	7.40	8801			8.60	4.00
United Cap	.									5.32	3.00
Vic Silver	1			3	2¼	3	2500	96	3⅛	14	2½
Vickers	1			83	80	81	9400	1.22	.13	1.52	.25
Vipond	1			60	57	57	15370	2.02	1.49	1.75	.51
Wakenda	1							2¼	1	5	1
Wasapika	1							4	1	2	1
West Tree	1			1½	1	1	4000			4	1
Wettlaufer	1			1½	1½	1½	1000	10	2	4¼	1½
Wright Har.	None	20c	2.60	7.85	7.06	7.70	100759			7.85	5.50
Vac. Gas	1			7½	7½	7½	500			26	3
W. Dome Lake	.			9	8	9	10125			13½	8
Wiltsey P.	1									50	50

Duprat Lake Shore Synd.
For information re the above send to
A. D. Macpherson & Co.
LIMITED
Investment Securities
347 Bay Street Toronto

MORGAN U. KEMERER
Members of the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.
29 Melinda Street, Toronto 2, Ontario.
Adelaide 7715. Adelaide 5438.

What Stocks Should I Buy for Profit ?
Let us supply you with information from the mining camps and assist you towards —success—
Established 1908
KIELY & SMITH
Members Standard Stock Exchange
C.P.R. Bldg., Toronto, 2, Canada.

North Western Quebec
"The Land of Opportunity"
PLANT & HAMPSON LIMITED
Members Montreal Mining Exchange
Blackburn Bldg. OTTAWA

For practical assistance to the manufacturer, and business man in the testing, inspection and use of all materials.
Milton Hersey Company
Limited
Industrial Chemists and Engineers
Montreal Winnipeg

We recommend
Makamic Mines Inc.
(No Personal Liability)
Mining Securities Corporation
Fiscal Agents
205 St. James Street, Montreal
LAncaster 0277

Preferred Securities Corporation Limited
Investment Bankers
Specializing Unlisted Securities
18 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ontario.

HATCH & PALMER
Mining Engineers and Geologists
ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland
H. B. HATCH C. H. PALMER
Examinations. Reports. Exploration

CHAS. SPEARMAN
(B.Sc., M.A.)
CONSULTING MINING GEOLOGIST AND ENGINEER.
Examinations, reports, etc. Exploration and mining programs. Preliminary exploration, diamond drilling, etc.
Room 704, Power Bldg., Montreal, Que. 'Phone Main 6212.

We Recommend
Ontario Red Lake Syndicate
We invite enquiries on all mining stocks
METROPOLITAN FINANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED,
610 Metropolitan Building, Toronto.

GRANADA ROUYN
Owning 10,000 acres of choice properties in Quebec.
Capitalization 5,000,000 shares — no par value.
Ask your broker or write
ROBERT GAMBLE,
Haileybury, Ont.
Head Office: Rouyn, Que.

Copper Hill Mines
Write for latest information
Walton & Co.
LIMITED
190 St. James St. Montreal

A. L. HUDSON & COMPANY
MEMBERS:
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
STANDARD BANK BUILDING TORONTO TELEPHONE ELGIN 1104

HARVIE, SMITH & COMPANY
LIMITED
Dr. Robert Harvie, late of the Geological Survey of Canada
an organization combining accepted geological skill and the utmost fair dealing, devoted to the exploration and sale of mining properties
Correspondence Invited
New Birks Building
MONTREAL

A Million Dollars
Acting on our advice and on the information received from our field staff, our clients during the past three months have made well over a million dollars, mostly in the better class mines, such as Lakeshore, Teck Hughes, Kirkland Lake, Wright-Hargreaves, Amulet and Noranda.
This experience teaches that investment and speculation in mining, WHEN ACTING ON THE ADVICE OF MINING MEN, is as safe and as profitable as any other industry.
Our staff includes men of long experience in mining. These men are always available to consult and discuss with investors the speculative features of a mine or a mining investment.
Solloway, Mills & Company
Members Standard Stock and Mining Exchange
20 Years' Mining Experience
METROPOLITAN BLDG., TORONTO 2
Telephone ELgin 6371—Five Lines to Central

Rouyn-Copper Developments Overshadow Promising Gold Developments to North-East

Gives Promise of Proving Very Important—Many Operations Are Under Way

By J. A. T. RICHARDS.

Celebration of the fifteenth birthday of Amos municipality again draws the attention of the people of Quebec to the commanding position of Amos as the centre of the mining riches of the province. The consensus of opinion of financial experts is that minerals are, in the final analysis, the backbone of any state. Agriculture is dependent on the vagaries of the climate; pulpwood, endangered by fire and wastage, is at its best an ephemeral asset; but minerals in place are only exhausted by their production and that means their entry into industry.

North-western Quebec's indigenous mineral reserve of gold and copper has only recently come to the public eye, but for fifteen long years, using Amos for a base, expert mining men have explored Canada's latest great gold area with surprising results. Copper developments in Rouyn area have overshadowed the great gold belt to the north and east. It is little known that there are possibilities of a striking and important industry being set up. Within 60 miles north and south of Amos, thousands of finds have been recorded, and machinery in large quantities is being poured in to take care of the developments that are now being made by little-heard-of, but powerful, combinations.

Situated on the navigable waters of the Harricanaw River, Amos is the natural distributing point for provisions, equipment and crews going into N. W. Quebec's mineral area. For fifty miles south of Amos the Harricanaw water system is navigable by large river craft, while its countless tributaries provide easy access by motor canoe to every portion of the mineral belt. In the few places where portages are required on these smaller streams, the mining men have built light railways over which canoes and supplies are transported in gasoline-propelled trucks.

First of the large lakes on the Harricanaw River south of Amos is Lake Malartic, once known as Seal's Home, and on its borders the first gold discovery was made fifteen years ago. On one side of its bays is the unique property of the Molybdenite Reduction Company, whose row of pretentious camp buildings lies some four miles from its substantial freight wharf. This property has been sufficiently developed under the direction of J. J. O'Sullivan, consulting engineer, to show that it contains the most concentrated and most extensive body of molybdenite in Canada and perhaps in America. This mineral occurs in many localities in Canada, but usually in small stringers, or impregnated with so much foreign matter as to make its recovery unprofitable. The molybdenite on the property on Lake Malartic, on the contrary, is a mound of solid mineral of unusual purity covering many acres. Seventeen wide veins and over 40 smaller ones have been stripped for considerable distances, while a sixty foot shaft has been sunk at the apex of the workings.

Taking in Machinery

During the past two weeks machinery has been leaving Amos destined for the molybdenite mine, where Mr. O'Sullivan has let a contract for sinking a new 150 foot shaft with appropriate drifting at that level. The company will erect a reduction plant this winter, and, by the spring, regular shipments of pure molybdenite will come down the river to the Canadian National Railway sidings at Amos.

Farther up the Harricanaw, the river expands into an immense lake now known as Kienawisick. An island in its centre is the home of Siscoe Gold Mines, whose properties cover the whole island and extend far under the bed of the lake. This company has a large crew of men at work under Sidney Siscoe. Four shafts have been sunk to a considerable depth and, in one of them, work is now under way to bring it down to the 350 foot level. This is a free gold proposition of promise. On the southern borders of the lake are the Stabell, the Martin and the Unison gold properties, on all of which crews of men are working on development, and all of which show valuable mineralized bodies. On the west of the lake are the Parker and the George Jamieson gold properties, which, although located on the same general strike, will require much development work before definite results can be expected. On the east shore, J. J. O'Sullivan still holds one of the region's original gold discoveries. This is now under option and intensive development on its many veins may be expected at any time.

Outlines Gold Area

The real gold ridge of the area, however, the Golden Backbone of Quebec, runs north west and south east diagonally through Fournière, Malartic and Cadillac Townships, and most of it is accessible through the tributaries of the Harricanaw River, centering on Amos. Surprising activity is taking place in this region. Malartic Mining Company imported $25,000 worth of mining machinery through Amos this week, and shafts on this Sladen-Kennedy gold discovery are to be sunk at once. After four years of development work, a deal was put through in Toronto during the last week in June by which the Sladen-Kennedy interests agreed to accept 50 per cent. of the shares in a purchasing company, headed by Thayer Lindsley, in return for their mine. The new syndicate members agreed to deposit $75,000 to the company's credit for operating purposes at once and a like amount in a few months' time in return for 25 per cent. of the stock. The remaining 25 per cent. is held under option at more than double this figure. As soon as the machinery now passing through Amos is installed, this mine will be in full operation. The mine buildings already are in place.

To the south and east of this property are the Wilbur Goldie holdings, known as Fournière Gold Mines. Here many spectacular gold bodies have been uncovered, and it is said that a large syndicate will commence operations this autumn. A comfortable set of mine buildings are on the property, and uniform assays taken at the bottom of the 31 foot shaft show $18 in gold and six dollars in silver.

Surrounding these two important holdings, and on the same general gold strike, are many properties of promise, in most of which St. B. Sladen, of Amos and Ottawa, holds extensive interests. On this golden backbone, too, are the properties of the Laurentian Gold Syndicate, the Thompson-Hay group and the Rea-Graham Syndicate, on the last-named of which a contract has been let for immediate operation.

Following up the "backbone" is the Martin Meers with the adjoining Rubec. Then comes the O'Brien gold property, bounded by Kennedy-Coffin on the north and Pitkethley on the south. The O'Brien has excellent showings and a large crew has been at work all summer under William Hermiston. There are 600 feet of underground workings, and extensive drifting is now being done at the hundred-foot level to determine the extent of the ore body.

Perhaps the most spectacular of all the gold properties is Jim Thompson's group which is tied on to O'Brien on the west. This group is known on the market as the Thompson-Cadillac, and almost unbelievable values already have been taken from the workings.

All these proved properties, with hundreds of other promisig discoveries in adjoining localities, have their headquarters in Amos.

On July 10, Frederick D. Nims, president and general manager of the Municipal Service Corporation, Ltd., visited Amos to conduct negotiations for the establishment of a sixty mile transmission line to supply electric power from Amos to the mines in Fournière, Cadillac, Malartic, Dubuisson, La Corne and Bourlamaque townships, which form Quebec's gold area.

Road Was Paved With Gold Ore Worth $1.500 per Ton

From Our Own Correspondent.

VANCOUVER.—It comes out of the Lillooet country in British Columbia as a story of gospel truth, this one that a road was literally paved with gold, but how far it will go accredited as such.

Quarrying into some hard rock to get road material near the Pioneer and Coronation mines, on Cadwallader Creek, a road gang encountered some white ribbon quartz which it proceeded to use for surfacing over a two mile stretch.

When rain fell—so the story goes—the road fairly glistened with gold.

The Coronation mine manager sent out and had the surface material sorted. Much of the ore was removed in wheelbarrows.

The road material was said to assay $1,500 a ton, but how much the road assayed to the mile is a detail so far omitted from reports.

One workman showed a large specimen in Lillooet carrying many dollars worth of gold and he has several smaller pieces. He intends to crush and pan the ore for his winter's grubstake.

Is Low Priced Mine Gamble Safer Than Marginal Trading?

An interesting view on marginal trading in mining shares was expressed by Justice Valente, Superior Court of New York, in handing down a decision on George Graham Rice's case. He dismissed the fraud charge against Wall St. Iconoclast and his decision has been reversed and a new trial ordered. The judge in sizing up the platform of the Iconoclast said:

"The entire platform of the Iconoclast is that margin speculation is sure loss to those who indulge in it, and if speculators want to gamble, a low-priced mining venture with a prospect is safer than margin speculation. The appeal, therefore, is not addressed to the class of people whom the Martin Law was primarily intended to protect, the gullible investing public, the persons who would be tempted by blue-sky promises and fraudulent representations to exchange their savings and their Liberty Bonds for securities that were worthless or practically so. On the other hand, I do not mean to imply that it was not also intended to protect those who were habitually engaged in speculating or investing in what is commonly known as "honest gambles." If such speculators were induced to purchase by fraudulent representations, they were entitled to protection as well. But the evidence does not show that the representations of the president and the other officers of the mining company, which the Iconoclast quoted, were false. If this had been shown, there might have been a plausible case."

RIBAGO INSTALLING NEW PLANT; PLANS SINKING 2 SHAFTS

Surveys of Rouyn Group Reveal Interesting Situation — Has Good Ore

G. A. Bagshaw, president of Ribago Copper Corporation, confirms reports from Rouyn in regard the successful development on the property. The new mining plant has arrived at Rouyn and is being installed on the property. More men have been taken on and plans call for sinking two shafts at the rate of 100 ft. per month.

Operations conducted on the property during the last few months have consisted of a geological and dip needle survey. Results are most satisfactory. One zone near the Thormoor line has been trenched and stripped on the surface, revealing a mineralized area over 300 ft. in width with a known length of over 500 ft., where it dips into a swamp. On this zone four veins have been uncovered on each of which prospecting shafts have been sunk from twenty-five to fifty feet. Each of these shafts are in ore from eight to twelve per cent. copper, with fair gold values.

The plant, which includes a four drill compressor, will be used to continue No. 2 shaft to depth at once. It is intended to cut a station at 75 ft. and cross cut to No. 1 and No. 3 and No. 4 veins to find the dip of each.

From the information now in hand there is every possibility of Nos. 1 and 2 veins converging at depth into one large ore body. The work now planned should enable the engineer to definitely know this in the course of the next few weeks.

An interesting situation is rapidly developing on the surface discovery made three quarters of a mile east toward the Vickers line. This discovery is parallel and is in close proximity to a diabase dyke. On this trenching is being started and in the first pit the vein, of massive chalcopyrite, was six inches wide on the surface and has widened to four and a half feet at a depth of ten feet. Stripping has been carried on for a distance of over 700 feet and a number of men are continuing the surface trenching.

While the work now in progress is on a scale paralleling most of the major operations, excluding Noranda, Ribago's treasury is amply provided to carry out all the work planned for over a year.

ORIGINAL
Melachrino
CIGARETTES
M056

We Take Time to talk to our Clients

Do not hesitate to lay your mining investment problems before us. No matter how small or how large they are, you may feel sure that it is a pleasure for us to analyze your position thoroughly and give you a carefully considered opinion.

D. S. Paterson and Company
Members Standard Stock & Mining Exchange
21 Richmond St. W.
Toronto 2
Telephones ELgin 7211 to 7216

WE RECOMMEND THE IMMEDIATE PURCHASE OF
ABANA MINES
F. G. OKE & CO.
LONDON
ST. THOMAS
KITCHENER
Members Montreal Mining Exchange
Members Standard Stock Exchange
34 KING ST. EAST - TORONTO
TELEPHONE: ELGIN 5111

THE RADIORE COMPANY
Radio-Electrical Surveys for Locating Sulphide Ores
317 Transportation Bldg.,
Telephone Main 0283
MONTREAL, QUEBEC
NEW YORK CITY
90 West St., Room 1510.
LOS ANGELES
1204 Hollingsworth Bldg.
No electrical prospecting method will determine the character or the values of a mineralized area.

Mowat & MacGillivray
STOCK BROKERS
128 Sparks St., Ottawa
•Queen 2800
New York Stocks
Montreal and Toronto Stocks
Orders Executed on All Exchanges
Branch Offices, Cornwall, Belleville, Brockville and Pembroke.
Private Wires
Mining Stocks

We Invite You to Visit Our Board Room

In addition to recording the quotations and sales of the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange, we constantly maintain a very helpful Bulletin Service pertaining to day-to-day developments at the various operating mining companies in Northern Ontario and Quebec.

This Service—exclusive to our Board Board—is supplied by our own men on the ground, over our own private wire systems.

ARTHUR E. MOYSEY & CO. LIMITED
FOUNDED 1904
Specialists in Mining Securities. Direct Private Wires to Our Sixteen Offices.
Telephone Elgin 5171
Moysey Building, 242 Bay Street, Toronto

A DEFINITE CONTACT BETWEEN THE INVESTOR AND THE MINES
WRIGHT-HARGREAVES
We believe this stock offers large profit possibilites at present prices.
Write or call.
RUGGLES & RUSE
Members Standard Stock Exchange
Royal Bank Bldg. Toronto

SERVICE
To Investors and Speculators in Mining Stocks.
Market and Field Services
All Stocks. All Markets.
Williams, Brochu & Co.
466 St. Frs.-Xavier, Montreal
Phone: Main 7361-7362.
Cable: Wilbro. Code: W. U. & Clough's.

We Specialize in Canadian Mining
STOBIE·FORLONG & Co
STOCKS BONDS GRAIN
Head Office: Reford Building
BAY AND WELLINGTON STS. TORONTO
MONTREAL
HAMILTON
BRANTFORD
Private Wire System
KITCHENER
OSHAWA
ST. CATHARINES

MARRIOTT MINES, LIMITED

MARRIOTT MINES comprise approximately 1,100 acres in one group in Marriott Township adjoining the Quebec boundary at the northwestern corner of Montbray Township.

Taking all things into consideration — location, geology, surface indications, diamond drill results and massive showings—we look upon MARRIOTT MINES as the outstanding development in the copper-gold area at this time. We strongly advise all those who are interested in the mining development of Canada to get full particulars of this rich area in general and of MARRIOTT MINES, Limited, in particular. The results of the diamond drilling and further development work will be made known from time to time to all those interested.

A coupon is attached for your convenience.

PLANT & HAMPSON, Limited
MEMBERS MONTREAL MINING EXCHANGE
Suite 603, Blackburn Bldg. Ottawa, Ont.

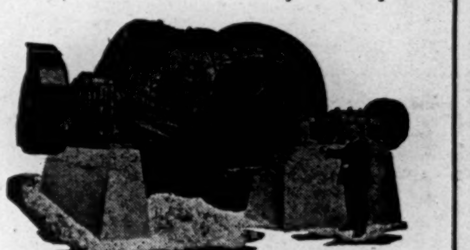
PLANT & HAMPSON, LTD.,
Blackburn Bldg., Ottawa, Ont.

Gentlemen,—
Kindly furnish me, without any obligation on my part, with detailed information on Marriott Mines.

NAME..
ADDRESS..

MASSCO
From coarse feed to required fineness in "One Easy Step"

Fifteen thousand tons daily will be ground for flotation feed by twenty Marcy Ball Mills now being put in operation in the new milling plant of the Andes Copper Company, Potrerillos, Chile.



Interior view of Marcy Ball Mill. The grates which allow fines to pass out of the mill at its periphery into the lifters are shown at the right-hand side.

The great value of the original and time-proved Marcy grinding principles—low pulp line, rapid change of mill content, one easy step—become apparent to all who look into the subject.

For wet grinding. Fines are sluiced through a full-diameter grate and automatically lifted to the trunnion discharge. Balls work constantly on coarse material. Seven standard sizes.

If you are interested in high crushing efficiency, maximum capacity and simplification of flow sheet, it will pay you to fully investigate the Marcy. Its operation can be seen at hundreds of ore dressing plants throughout the world.

MARCY BALL MILLS
MARCY ROD MILLS
WILFLEY TABLES
WILFLEY PUMPS
FALK GEARS
TELSMITH CRUSHERS

The MINE and SMELTER SUPPLY COMPANY
DENVER, COLORADO, U.S.A.
EL PASO SALT LAKE CITY NEW YORK

MINING MACHINERY
MILL SUPPLIES
ELECTRICAL MOTORS
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
ASSAYERS' EQUIPMENT
CHEMICALS

Made in Canada by William Hamilton Limited, Peterboro, Ont.

PREPARING TO MINE BIG DIATOMACEOUS DEPOSIT IN N.S.

Nova Scotia Operators Propose to Invade Market Held by California

The establishment and development of a great industry in connection with the large deposit of diatomaceous earth at Digby Neck, Nova Scotia, is assured. The Nova Diatom Products Co., will commence operations immediately and extension work will rapidly be pushed forward according to R. E. G. Burroughs, president. This deposit of diatomaceous earth, the only large deposit on the Atlantic seaboard, is estimated to consist of over one million tons. At the present time the Canadian and United States supply of this earth comes almost entirely from California, and thousands of tons are used each year for firebrick, insulators and high grade cement. With the development of the deposits in Nova Scotia practically all of the Canadian market as well as a large portion of the eastern United States market will be supplied from the Nova Scotia industry.

Praises Mines Policy

"This entire development has been made possible through the amendments to the Mines Act, passed at the last session of the Provincial Legislature. Had it not been for these amendments and the active cooperation of the Minister of Mines this development would not have been possible,—as it is possibilities are enormous," Mr. Burroughs says. "The policy of the local government to require active development of mining areas has resulted in this development," he added.

Million Tons at Least

The deposit is under the property of G. W. Whighman at Digby Neck. One field of the deposit has been thoroughly surveyed, and is estimated to contain 300,000 tons of earth. There are several other similar fields. In some instances a test hole has been put down as far as 32 feet and the bottom of the deposit has not been reached. It is stated that an estimate of 1,000,000 tons of earth is conservative.

The quality of the earth has been reported upon by experts brought here by the Department of Mines and by Mr. Burroughs and their reports show that the earth is of splendid commercial value. Many of the smaller deposits in Nova Scotia, it is stated, contain grit, sand, and other foreign matter, but in the case of the Digby workings the deposit is free from foreign matter, which increases its commercial value to a great extent. The only treatment which the earth requires, Mr. Burroughs stated, is to be piled up to dry and then burnt and it is then ready for shipment.

Market is Extensive

The president of the company said that since the Nova Scotia deposit, with the exception of California, is the only large deposit in America the market for the earth is extensive. At the present time Canadian and United States supply is being provided from California. To New York the freight from California per ton is $12, while the freight from Nova Scotia to New York market is only $6 and there is no duty to consider. The Canadian market, he added, should be secured even more readily.

The increasing use of diatomaceous earth for firebrick and insulators made it in great demand. There was also, Mr. Burroughs said, an increasing use of the product in mixing high grade cement as it made the cement stronger and waterproof.

OPEN ANTIMONY MINE IN NEW BRUNSWICK

First Step in Establishment of Chemical Industry in Maritimes Taken

FREDERICTON, N.B. — Operation of the antimony mines at Lake George is to commence immediately. Initial shipments of supplies and equipment have already arrived here and the present outlook is that work will be actually under way by Sept. 1. By Christmas at least one hundred men will be employed.

This new development is said to be the first definite evidence of extensive mineral and chemical operation about to be undertaken in New Brunswick and in which Nova Scotia may also share to a considerable extent, the whole programme running up into expenditures that will reach $10,000,000 or more and will involve the setting up of an immense chemical manufacturing plant by the corporation at the site of one of the extensive salt deposits which exist in New Brunswick near Hillsborough and in Nova Scotia near Mallegash.

Brigadier General Charles A. Smart, C.M.G., of Westmount, identified with many mineral projects in Canada and vice-president of Maritime Fish Corporation heads the syndicate which is entering upon this extensive mineral and chemical project. Leases on the antimony mines are being assigned by North American Antimony Co., which obtained them from the original holders, the Canadian Antimony Co. This operation will eventually be a subsidiary of the chemical corporation which will erect a plant to manufacture salt, chlorine, caustic soda and other chemicals in connection with which antimony and its by-products are used. It is the intention to install a concentrating plant at Lake George. Concentrates composing the finely powdered ore, will be bagged and shipped to the chemical factory, and cobbed stuff will continue to be shipped to the several concerns in the United States which are already willing to place orders for larger quantities of antimony ore than will probably ever be turned out at Lake George.

General Smart, accompanied by H. G. Wildman, mineralogist of C.N.R., conferred with Hon. C. D. Richards, Minister of Lands and Mines, and took samples of the Lake George antimony ore away for assays and tests. Mr. Wildman on his return here confirmed reports that tests had proven highly satisfactory and that orders had been obtained for the entire probable output of ore from the mine, and considerably more might just as readily be disposed of.

AMULET'S SUCCESS STIRS UP OTHERS

Corona Engineer Figures That His Property Has Now Excellent Chance

Jos. Houston, consulting engineer on Corona Mines, says that after making a study of conditions on Amulet and results obtained in drilling where they got no kick at all from the electrical survey, has decided to centre operations on that part of the property adjacent to the diabase dyke which runs diagonally through the Amulet, McDougall and Corona properties. Developments have revealed some interesting possibilities. There is an area in the southeast part of the property adjacent to the Grovero Daley and Area, which gives promise of uncovering ore. It is much sheared and schisted in places and trenching is being carried on. Grover-Daley have trenched just east to the east line of Corona and have found a series of fractures showing considerable chalcopyrite. This is adjacent to the Corona line. It was in this section that the electrical survey gave indications. About one quarter of a mile northwest there is another large area showing a lot of mineralization and considerable shearing. It is about 150 feet wide and in line with the point to the northwest where the electrical survey gave evidences of mineralization over an area of 400 ft. long by 100 ft. wide. This is not far from the granite which outcrops on Corona's west line and the indications are that an orebody may be located along the contact.

GOOD CHANCES OF COPPER OPERATION IN MARRIOTT TWP.

Engineer's Report Indicates Interesting Possibilities on Ontario Border

J. B. Stitt, B.A.Sc., has just made a report on Marriott Mines in Marriott Twp., Ontario, which is west of Mountbray Twp., Que. This report is quite technical, going fully into the geology. He notes a series of rhyolite and andesite flows, and says the rhyolite is well mineralized throughout, but the concentration of copper values has been found to date as replacements in and around the rhyolite-andesite contacts and in cross-fissures from same, in close proximity to a diabase extension. The original discoveries consisted of massive chalcopyrite and bornite at several points in the andesite-rhyolite contact. As the contact lies on the water level of the lake it is difficult to determine the surface extent of the ore occurrence. The rhyolite at this point is not greatly fractured. He adds:

"About 300 feet east of the original discovery, in greatly fractured rhyolite, a heavily mineralized zone is being examined by deep trenching. It is impossible at present to define the extent of this mineralization but enough work has been done to demonstrate that the fissuring in the rhyolite for a width of at least thirty feet is filled with iron and copper oxides and carbonates, and at one point, characterized by great faulting and fracturing, there is a flat deposit of heavy crystalline iron formation about six ins. deep and of unknown surface extent, under which iron and copper sulphide mineralization occurs. This latter discovery lies at or near a rhyolite-andesite contact and very close to the diabase intrusion. The latter formation at this point has not yet been uncovered but it is evident that great faulting and fracturing occurred in the rhyolite between the andesite and the diabase and that these movements have been accompanied or followed by mineralization.

"To date approximately 500 feet of trenching and 1000 feet of diamond drilling have been done. Most of this work has centered around the original discovery. The drilling has defined the contacts and demonstrated the existence of well mineralized zones in their vicinity, extending into both formations. The information gained from the first thousand feet of exploratory or preliminary drilling, in conjunction with surface exposures obtained by trenching, has clearly indicated the programe that should be followed in further exploration.

"While the original discovery probably warrants the immediate commencement of a small development shaft, it is my opinion that the formation around the later discoveries is more favorable for extensive ore deposition. I would earnestly recommend however that the location of a development shaft be left undecided until the new programme of drilling and trenching is entirely completed.

"It is evident that on the property of Marriott Mines Ltd. is found a westward continuance of the Quebec copper-gold rock formations and mineralization. I do not hesitate to say that the results of preliminary examination justify careful and systematic exploration, and I believe that the possibilities of finding concentrations of ore of commercial grade are excellent."

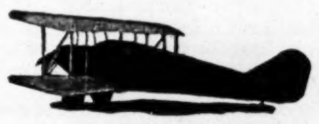
JAMES W. SEWALL
Consulting Forester,
OLD TOWN, MAINE.

ISBELL'S LIMITED
Dealers in Mining Properties
Specialized knowledge of the Kamiskotia and Rouyn Fields.
190 St. James Street
MONTREAL

ISBELL, LOGAN & COMPANY
Specialists in Canadian Mining Investments
190 St. James Street
MONTREAL

F. MacLean Smith & Co.
MEMBERS MONTREAL MINING EXCHANGE
Montreal: 10 Hospital St. Main 7484
Enquiries Solicited
Toronto: 35 Victoria St. Elgin 8220

JAY COPPER - GOLD MINES
LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
We recommend the purchase of the Stock of this Company because:
The Shaft is down over 400 feet.
The Vein has been cut at 400 feet.
The grade of ore from Jay Copper is what makes SUCCESSFUL MINES.
This information is founded on fact. Actual work is the great proof.
Francis J. Hunter & Co., Limited
Mezzanine Floor — Mount Royal Hotel
MONTREAL, Que.

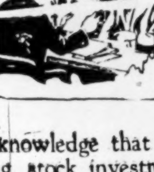
FLY to

Red Lake and Rouyn Gold Fields
with
PATRICIA AIRWAYS LIMITED
the quickest, safest and most comfortable method of travel
Luxurious sound proof heated cabin planes
DAILY SERVICE
Between SIOUX LOOKOUT and RED LAKE
Between HAILEYBURY and ROUYN
Special Rates on Freight and Express
Special Trips on Application
Write or 'Phone
PATRICIA AIRWAYS AND EXPLORATION LIMITED
Seaplane Bases:
Sioux Lookout, Ontario
Haileybury, Ontario
406 C.P.R. Building,
Toronto, Ontario
'Phone: Elgin 4598

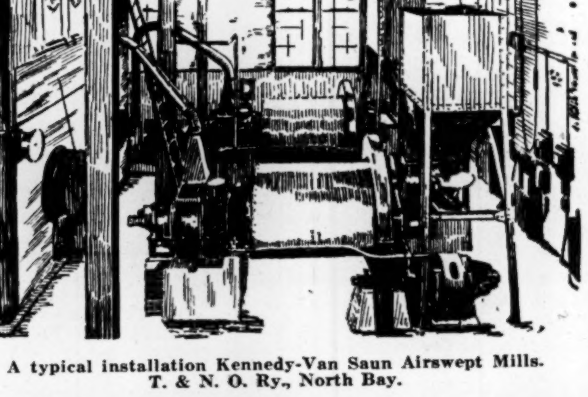
ANNOUNCEMENT
We are using this valuable space because we believe in the high intelligence of the readers of this paper. Also because we believe that we have a type of **service** which will interest those readers.
This is the first of a series of "ads" explaining the service and what it offers. Remember our name and watch the ads.
Williams, Brochu & Co.
Investment Stock Brokers
466 St. Francois Xavier St.,
Montreal
Phones: MAin 7361 and 7362

Sutcliffe Company Ltd.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
and
ONTARIO LAND SURVEYORS
NEW LISKEARD, ONTARIO

FREE DISTRIBUTION
Latest revised map of Rouyn Copper-Gold District.
Write, or call, for your copy.
Louis M. Atwell & Co.
"The House of Service"
Members Montreal Mining Exchange
Head Office:
Ground Floor, Insurance Exchange Bldg., Montreal
Main 6315-6-7
Branches:
Quebec, Ottawa, Halifax

Louis M. Atwell & Co.,
190 St. James St.,
Montreal.
Please forward your map of Rouyn.
Name ....
Address ....

HLG

The knowledge that your mining stock investments or speculations are being directed into meritorious issues and away from stocks which do not warrant your confidence, is surely worth something to you.
A little effort spent in consulting us with regard to your commitments will repay you, you will find.
Why not get in touch with us.
Homer L. Gibson and Company
Bank of Hamilton Bldg
Elgin 2241 Toronto
BRANCHES:
TIMMINS BELLEVILLE COBALT
KIRKLAND LAKE ROUYN
Private Wires to All Branches

52.2%
Saving in Fuel Cost
by use of
Kennedy-Van Saun Air Swept Tube Mill
For Pulverizing Coal
The Ladew-Jones Co. save 52.2% of their fuel cost by using a Kennedy-Van Saun Tube Mill — 52.2% saving over hand firing, and 65.5% over fuel oil firing!
The record of fuel saving of Kennedy-Van Saun Mills is well worth serious consideration.

A typical installation Kennedy-Van Saun Airswept Mills. T. & N. O. Ry., North Bay.
Our nearest branch will gladly furnish complete data.
Sole Agents for Canada
KENNEDY VAN SAUN PRODUCTS
Ball Bearing Gearless Gyratory Crushers, Jaw Crushers, Roll Jaw Crushers, Heavy Duty Rolls, Spring Type Spiked Tooth Coal Crushers, Continuous Bucket Elevators, Rotary Screens, Pulsating Screens, Grizzlies, Coal Pulverizing Equipment for Power & Metallurgical Purposes. Sand Washing Classifiers, Air Swept Mills, Improved Challenge Feeders, Combined Disc and Plunger Feeders, Standard Bottom Draught Bin Gates, Tower Dryers, Rotary Dryers, Indirect Heat Dryers, Rotary Kilns, Rotary Coolers, Wet Grinding Tube Mills, Sample Grinders.
In the service of industry
34
The CANADIAN **Fairbanks-Morse** COMPANY-*Limited*
St. John-Quebec-Montreal-Ottawa-Toronto-Windsor-Winnipeg-Regina-Calgary-Vancouver-Victoria
THE MAKERS OF FAIRBANKS SCALES AND VALVES